

A SURVEY OF THE VERNACULAR
ARCHITECTURE OF WIGTOWNSHIRE

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P R E F A C E

The method of study applied to this vernacular survey is based on detailed recording and analysis from documentary, literary and field research sources. The aim is to provide a comprehensive record and to illustrate the functions of non-extant and extant building types from the beginning of the eighteenth century until about the 1890s.

In the course of research the following were used simultaneously. Primary sources in the form of documents, plans, maps and archival photographs supplied information of non-surviving and surviving buildings. These sources related to them either as individual structures or as layouts in rural or urban settings. Secondary sources also provided information which referred to these and other relevant aspects of the survey.

Before a pilot survey was carried out in the region a systematic method of extensively recording buildings known to have been extant in the 1840s was devised. An archival card index questionnaire was compiled for buildings which were recorded and plotted in the Ordnance Survey Reports and Maps of Wigtownshire in this period. Information was collected for the recorded buildings in ten selected parishes, which are representative of the three regions of the Moors, Machers and Rhinns and of the county as a whole. On the reverse side of these cards a field study coded card index questionnaire was compiled after an initial survey of the region was carried out in April 1972. This is based on the procedure recommended and devised by Professor Cordingley of Manchester University for the extensive field study recording of

vernacular buildings. The card system was adapted to suit the main architectural features of this particular survey. The information revealed in the exteriors of individual buildings was noted and particularly relevant types were photographed when extensive field work was carried out from 1972 to 1973. The siting and layout of the present day buildings were also sketched on the cards. This joint archival and field survey card index system supplemented by primary and secondary sources facilitated the decision at base which buildings would be the most revealing and rewarding in intensive recording. These former sources, in conjunction with field study investigation, led also to photographic and intensive recording of particular buildings in other parishes.

Different types of buildings were selected in the intensive survey which was carried out from 1974 to 1975. Structures were drawn from archival plans, and measured drawings were made from field work. All the drawn scales and dimensions are in Imperial measure. These deal with the exterior and interior constructional details and layouts of the most significant and representative examples, and are supplemented by detailed photographs.

Primary sources are regarded as essential in the study of vernacular buildings. They illuminate the background of the evolution of structures and layouts where much of the early material evidence has either disappeared or is fast disappearing. They also clarify the functions for which the buildings were originally constructed. The necessity and the advantages to be gained by the detailed recording of valid traditional structures is also stressed. In this way the study of the various building types permits the regional characteristics to be preserved and viewed in their total expression.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Particulars of the volumes referred to will be found in the Bibliography.

Biggar	=	James Biggar, <u>The Agriculture of Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire.</u>
Fraser	=	Gordon Fraser, <u>Lowland Lore or the Wigtownshire of Long Ago; ibid, Wigtown and Whithorn : historical and descriptive sketches.</u>
Groome	=	Francis Groome, <u>Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland.</u>
Heron	=	Robert Heron, <u>Observations made in a journey through the western counties of Scotland.</u>
<u>HMSO</u>	=	<u>Her Majesty's Stationery Office.</u>
Learmonth	=	William Learmonth, <u>Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire.</u>
Maclelland	=	Thomas Maclelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire'.
Mun	=	Muniments.
NLS	=	National Library of Scotland.
<u>NSA</u>	=	<u>New Statistical Account.</u>
OS	=	Ordnance Survey.
<u>OSA</u>	=	<u>Old Statistical Account.</u>
<u>OSNB</u>	=	<u>Ordnance Survey Name Book.</u>

Pryde	=	G. S. Pryde, <u>The Burghs of Dumfriesshire and Galloway : their origin and status.</u>
RCAHM	=	The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (Scotland).
<u>RHP</u>	=	<u>Register House Plan.</u>
Robinson	=	Samuel Robinson, <u>Reminiscences of Wigtownshire.</u>
Sinclair	=	Sir John Sinclair, <u>General Report; ibid, Analysis of the Statistical Account.</u>
Smith	=	Samuel Smith, <u>General View of the Agriculture of Galloway.</u>
SRO	=	Scottish Record Office.
Symson	=	Andrew Symson, <u>A Large Description of Galloway.</u>
Todd	=	William Todd, <u>Statistical, Historical and Miscellaneous Memoranda of Kirkmaiden.</u>
<u>TSA</u>	=	<u>Third Statistical Account.</u>
WCB	=	Wigtownshire County Buildings.
WCL	=	Wigtownshire County Library.
Webster	=	James Webster, <u>General View of the Agriculture of Galloway.</u>

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- 382 Knockbrex Toll House Penninghame
- 383 Caldenoch Castle Leswalt
- 384 Castle of Park Old Luce
- 385 Castle of Park with former wings. Old Luce WCL
- 386 Detail of Quoins and Walling Castle of Park, Old Luce
- 387 Stranraer Castle Inch WCL
- 388 Killumpha Kirkmaiden
- 389 Auchness Kirkmaiden
- 390 Physgill House Glasserton
- 391 Ardwell House Stoneykirk
- 392 Rear Wing Ardwell House, Stoneykirk
- 393 Tonderghie Whithorn
- 394 Logan House Kirkmaiden
- 395 Fishkeeper's House Port Logan
- 396 Fish-House Port Logan
- 397 Chapel Rossan Kirkmaiden
- 398 Barnbarroch Former mansion house of Vans Agnew, Kirkinner
- 399 Glasserton Home Farm
- 400 Ardwell Mains Steading Stoneykirk
- 401 Detail of Snecked Walling Ardwell Mains, Stoneykirk
- 402 Airlour Mochrum WCL
- 403 Additions to Airlour Mochrum
- 404 West Gate Lodge Glasserton
- 405 Garchie Lodge Kirkcolm
- 406 Lodge House Penninghame
- 407 Loch Inch Lodge Inch

- 408 Pouton Lodge Sorbie
- 409 Dunragit Lodge Old Luce
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ABSTRACT OF THESIS

A Survey of the Vernacular Architecture of Wigtownshire

This is a survey of a range of buildings, taking special account of a rural economy, with emphasis placed on buildings connected with farming from the period of the first enclosures.

An extensive survey was inventoried from archival and field work, and when material permits statistical evidence is tabulated. A cross section of representative types of buildings, which were intensively researched, are illustrated by field sketches. Photographs and estate plans are also included throughout.

The influence of the physical geography and geology of the area is considered with relevance to land use and settlement, and also to the distribution and utilisation of building materials. The social and economic aspects of history are also discussed. (Chapter I)

Farmsteadings, including farmhouses, are surveyed with associated cottages. (Chapter II)

Some manses, churches, schools and schoolhouses are included, and the layouts of villages and towns are described together with the character of the houses, which gave them three-dimensioned form. (Chapters III and IV)

Estate and other regional architecture is considered when it contributes to the character of local buildings, thus linking vernacular architecture with extraneous influences. (Chapter V)

Past and present effects of various factors, which helped to create the vernacular architecture of this county are assessed, noting the changes of attitudes towards style and function in certain building types, such as manses, which illustrate social and economic changes in regional life. Thus the thesis attempts to bring together into synthesis the social, economic and architectural evidence which the examples studied can produce. It emerges that a regional architecture is being described; that it arises out of the change from the basically subsistence economy of older times into the more prosperous economy which developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in conjunction with better communications and the momentum of the agricultural and industrial revolutions.

CHILCARROCH FARMSTEADING

A moorland farm grows out of the hillside.
Where is it hewn stone? Where is it native rock?
The house is withdrawing from the eye, yet is the presence
of the high fields and the granite boulders there.

Its long grey roof follows the line of the hill;
winds sing at those slates when trees are leafless.
All its outhouses, stable, byre and calving shed
are built as coverings for a living contiguity:
the up and the across of them touch in one sober tint
variegated by blotches, under the influence of weather.

Inhabited from father to son by men of one occupation,
whose work waited only for the lark,
the moor house is strength formed in itself.
Each recess, each projection in its walls or roofs
from the strong lintel to the thick stone porch
- those granite boulders simply split -
shows the true substance of defence, here,
where wind flows from a height and air changes into rain.

See in Chilcarroch, then, a stone that's freshly turned up,
which by colour and by shape must call to mind
only these hills, and how they stand round to be named.

Valerie Gillies
(unpublished poem
March 1977)

CHAPTER 1

The Survey Area

Topography, Geology and Building Materials

Wigtownshire, the area surveyed, lies at the western end of the region known to geographers as the Southern Uplands.¹ It is a maritime county, which forms the western part of the district of Galloway, and occupies the south-western extremity of Scotland. (see Plate 1)

From its boundary with Ayrshire in the north, to the link up with the Stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire in the east, the county is fringed with hills. Unlike the Stewartry, it has a flat and empty look, as seen from the main highways running east and west, with much rough pasture and marginal land and some cultivated fields on the high ground that rises out of the bogland and peat mosses.² To the east the boundary is mainly the Cree valley, consisting of forests and farmlands. The Cree (Caelic, a marsh or boundary) separating the Shire from the Stewartry, separates also the severe relief and the contrasted terrains of eastern Galloway from the more subdued lands of the west. In the western district the only rivers of any size are the Luce and the Bladenoch. The numerous streams are for the most part short in course. Along the side of the lower reaches of the river Cree and at the head of Wigtown Bay the soil is alluvial. For the greater part the soil is light, but some districts have a stiff boulder clay.

¹ L. Dudley Stamp, Britain's Structure and Scenery (London 1946), 227.

J. Pringle, The South of Scotland (HMSO 1948), 1.

² TSA, 339.

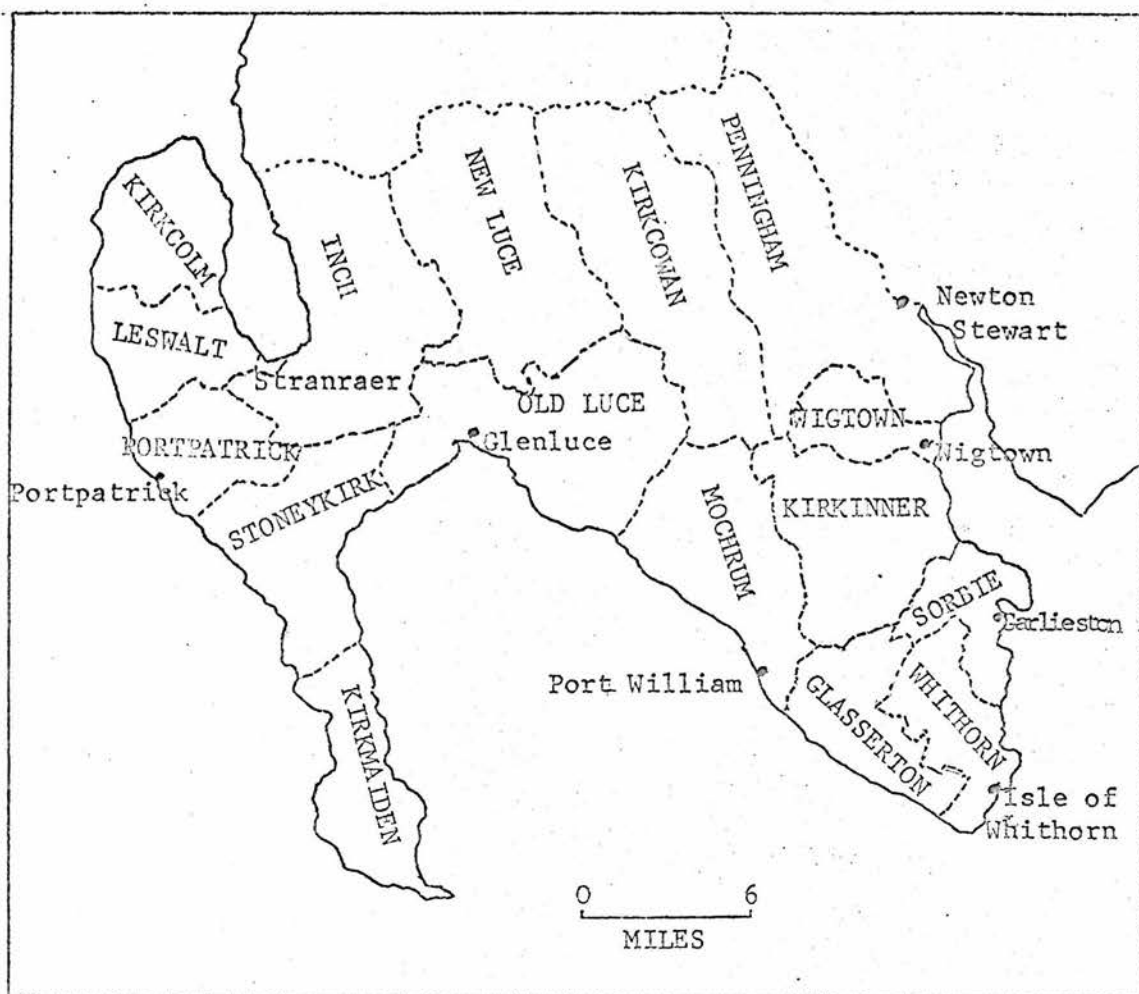


PLATE 1 MAP OF WIGTOWNSHIRE.
PARISHES AND TOWNS.

The area of the county extends to nearly 4,872 square miles and there are three main physical regions in which the interior is divided. (see Plate 2) The western promontory facing Ireland is known as "The Rhinns" (Norse, headlands); "The Moors" belt forms the hill area north of a line from Newton Stewart to Glenluce, and "The Machers" (Norse, plains) between Luce Bay and Wigtown Bay.

The general level of the peaks and the platform character of much of the region suggest that marine denudation played a considerable part in its physical evolution.³ A great deal of the county rises little above sea level.⁴

The fundamental rock groups of the region were laid down in the Ordovician and Silurian periods. The tectonic movement which initiated the great Rift Valley of Central Scotland also folded the older Palaeozoic rocks of the south west in a series of N.E. S.W. folds. There is little variety in the geological formations of Wigtownshire.⁵ (see Plate 3) If we except a narrow strip of ground on the west shore of Loch Ryan, which is occupied by Carboniferous and Permian rocks, the greater part of the region is made up of rocks of Silurian age. These rocks furnish several varieties

³ W.A. Gauld, 'Galloway : An Introductory Study', Scottish Geographical Magazine, xxxvii (1922), 24.

⁴ TSA, 339.

⁵ Memoirs of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom (1899), i, ch. xxvii, 652-57. In this chapter attention is directed to the economic products of the Silurian strata of the Southern Uplands and the associated igneous rocks.

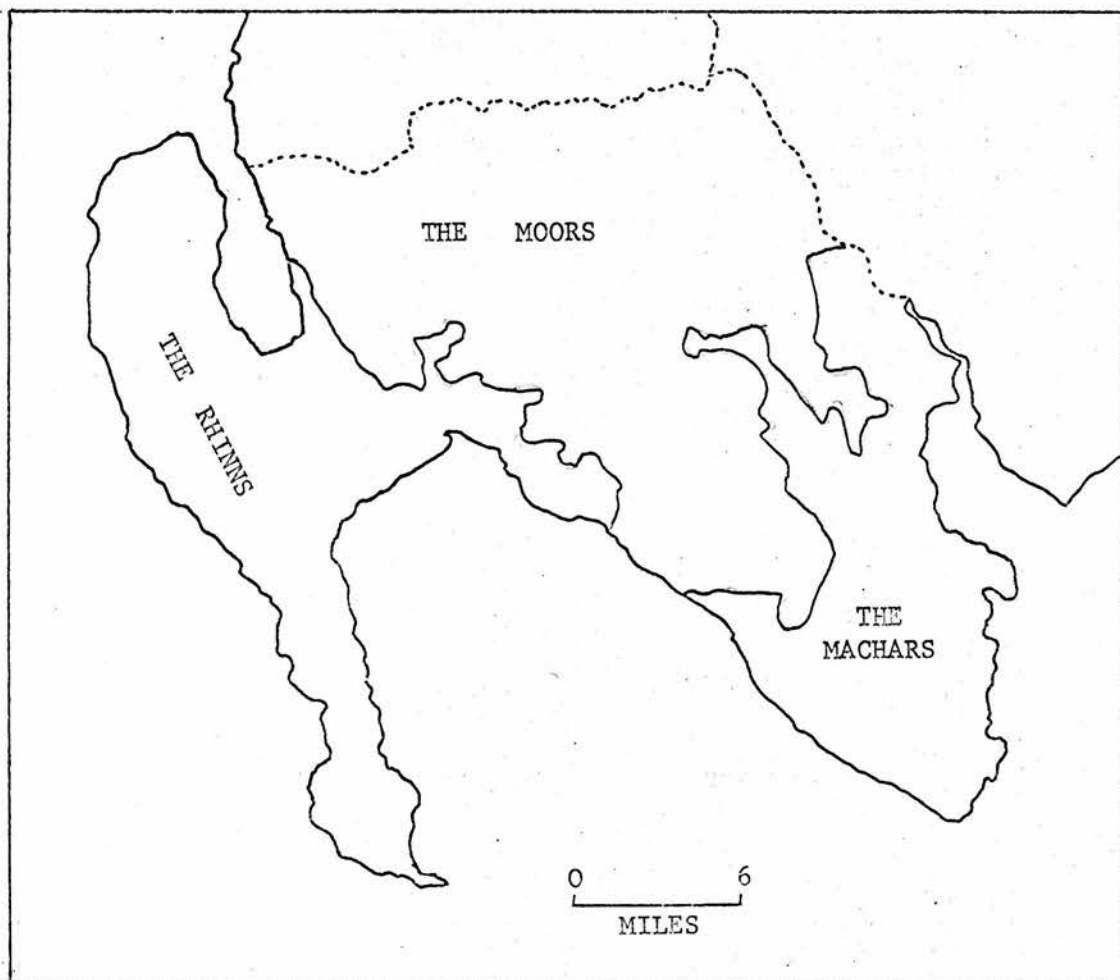
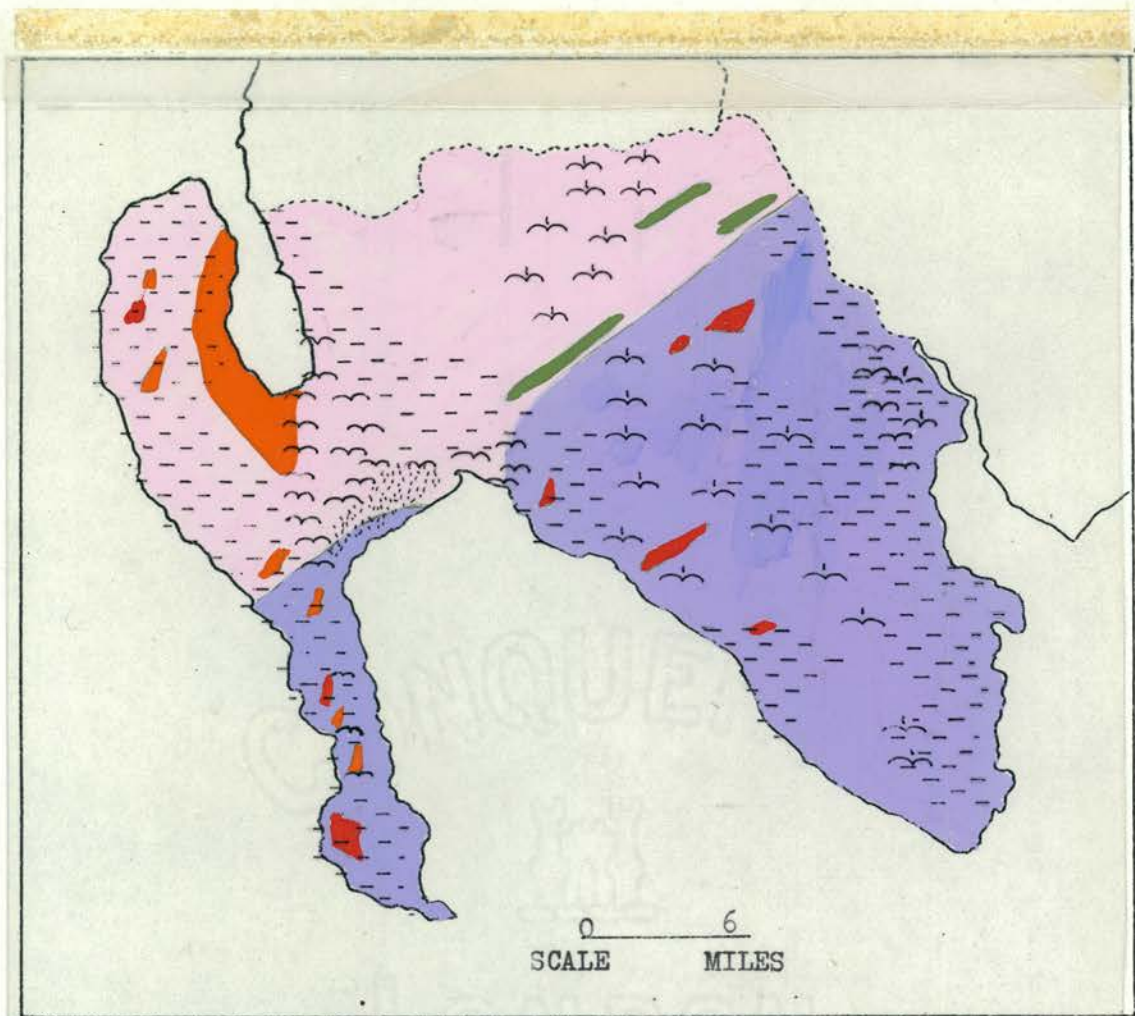


PLATE 2

THE PHYSICAL REGIONS OF
WIGTOWNSHIRE



KEY

DRIFT

RECENT

	BLOWN SAND
	PEAT
	ALLUVIUM
	BOULDER CLAY

SOLID

PERMIAN		SANDSTONE
SILURIAN		SHALES
ORDOVICIAN		MUDSTONES
"		SHALES
IGNEOUS INTRUSIONS		GRANITE ETC.

of building stone. In particular the massive greywackes of the Central Belt were locally used for this purpose on account of their durability and regular system of jointing, the corner stones and facings for windows and doorways being usually composed of sandstone of Triassic Permian or Carboniferous age. Indeed all the towns and villages within this geographical belt from Wigtown to Glenluce were mainly constructed of these materials. (see Plates 4, 5) In the northern belt also the greywackes and grits have been serviceable for building as for instance in the districts of Broughton and Portpatrick, (see Plates 6, 7)

It has been observed from extant leases, factor's accounts and field work that, prior to the improvement movement and during the greater part of it, materials were rarely sought more than a few miles from the site. There was a great dependence on local materials until the development of improved transport in the nineteenth century. The geology of the region, therefore, has had a most definite influence on the building materials which were used,

Quarrying for building stones, although an ancient industry, developed most dramatically in Wigtownshire in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as demand increased for materials. Many references have been noted about the local working of building stones during this period. There was plenty of greywacke available in Kirkmaiden;⁶ in Glenluce the stones were considered of great utility⁷ and in Leswalt it was the common stone found, and some of the quarries were of beautiful appearance.⁸

⁶ OSA, i, 157.

⁷ NSA, iv, 67; *ibid*, iv, 125.

⁸ *Ibid*, iv, 125.



PLATE 4 COTTAGES Port William



PLATE 5 SANDSTONE in Mochrum



PLATE 6 COTTAGES Kirkcowan



PLATE 7 STEPS TO DOORWAY Portpatrick

There were also quarries of red sandstone in Leswalt. The sandstone stratum, which split into laminated fragments, was also used as a building stone in Kirkcolm.⁹

Quarries were worked most particularly in the nineteenth century. By the end of this century the following list of quarries in Wigtownshire was prepared for the first time and the table illustrates that there were eight greywacke quarries which were being worked at this period for various purposes:¹⁰

Name of Quarry : Situation

1. Pack Cairn, Penkiln Farm, Sorbie.
2. Broadfield, Wigtown.
3. Crailloch, High Knockglass Farm, Portpatrick.
4. Glengorrie, Glengorrie, Old Luce.
5. Kirkland, Kirkland, Wigtown.
6. Millisle, Millisle Farm, Sorbie.
7. Polbal, Polbal, Kirkcowan.
8. Shubby Brae, Plantation, Isle Road, Sorbie.'

This does not include very numerous shallow workings of less than the depth of twenty feet.

Quarrying for building stone was to decline as a result of cheaper building methods and no quarries are now worked for this purpose.¹¹

⁹ NSA, iv, 106.

¹⁰ List of Quarries (Under the Quarries Act) in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Isle of Man (HMSO, London 1896), 57.

¹¹ TSA, 346.

The intrusive rocks in the county occur in the form of minor masses and dykes. Granite was found for building in many places in detached blocks.¹² In Old Luce small rocks were abundant,¹³ and it was greatly used in Kirkcowan for making lintels, doorposts etc. to the houses and served the two-fold end of increasing their stability and beauty:¹⁴

The masses of granite in Penninghame were from a few pounds to many tons in weight. Sometimes it was found mixed with red and sometimes with green sienite. It was greatly used in building and could be cut with wedges to any dimension. It was commonly used instead of free-stone, but when dressed to a smooth surface, it became expensive though it formed a beautiful and durable building. In common buildings, it was coarsely dressed with picks and in that case the expense was less than that of freestone which was imported from Whitehaven. Much time and labour were necessary for smoothing it with a kind of axe-shaped pikes and chisels made for the purpose.'¹⁵

¹² NSA, iv, 53.

¹³ Ibid, iv, 6.

¹⁴ Ibid, iv, 198.

¹⁵ Ibid, iv, 170.

The earliest reference to the use of lime for mortar was made in the seventeenth century by Andrew Symson, who states that the cockle shells in Kirkinner, produced a shell lime, which was made use of by the whole shire. It was considered to be excellent lime by good masons, white for plaster and also of a more binding nature for building and roughcast than the lime which was imported from England. These shells were burnt by a method, which he describes, with peats in primitive lime kilns.¹⁶ In the early nineteenth century the quantity of shells on the shore of Kirkinner was still abundant and the lime procured from them formed excellent mortar.¹⁷

Quarrying for limestone was developed owing to increasing demand by improvers in the eighteenth century. Isolated geological deposits were quarried principally in the Rhinns. This led to the building of several small kilns to meet the needs of local masons and farmers.

The abundance of boulder clay and the scarcity of lime constituent necessitated the importation of lime from the late seventeenth century from Cumberland, for which there was an increasing demand in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Records reveal that it was also a major export from Larne in Ireland to the ports of Wigtownshire.¹⁸

¹⁶ Andrew Symson, A Large Description of Galloway (1684) (Kirkcudbright 1841), 42-45.

¹⁷ NSA, iv, 194-95.

¹⁸ SRO, Portpatrick Customs Accounts, E/504/29/2; ibid, E/504/29/3; ibid, E/504/29/17.

Thatch was the most common roof covering before its replacement by tiles and slates. James Webster remarks upon this in the late eighteenth century, and also upon the fact that:

The labourers houses were wretched hovels, which were built of turf or moss with a covering of the same materials.' 19

Mud or clay houses with their roofing materials are also mentioned at this period in the Moss of Cree area by Robert Heron:

The buildings within the extent of this moss, except such as have been very lately erected, are all of a very mean and incommodious structure; the cottages having mud-walls or turfs piled up together and being covered on the roofs with thinner turfs.' 20

Even where a house was slated or tiled, thatch was the normal roofing for the outbuildings of the less prosperous farmers and ministers until the early nineteenth century. The methods of thatching were related to the materials which grew in the region. In this period thatched roofs were still very common in the moorland areas; and for this purpose straw, fern and heath were employed.

19 James Webster, General View of the Agriculture of Galloway (Edinburgh 1794), 15.

20 Robert Heron, Observations made in a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland in Autumn of 1792 (Edinburgh 1793), ii, 249-50.

In the lower districts, however, slate roofs were most prevalent, but to save expenses a light kind of slate was used.²¹ The practice of thatching has now died out in the region. (see Plates 8, 9, 10, 11)

Slate quarrying was carried out quite extensively. The grey and blue flaggy shales of the Silurian formation were worked at various localities for roofing purposes, as for example at Cairnryan where, according to Robert Heron, it had been wrought for many years²² and was considered to be excellent.²³ The slate quarries in Kirkmaiden had been quarried intensively,²⁴ and the slate was thought to be valuable if properly wrought and a good deal was apparently sent to market.²⁵ By the mid-nineteenth century it was realised that the slate was of imperfect quality. It was also too thick and heavy and required strong timber, which was scarce and expensive, for rafting. The quarries were therefore abandoned, and by the end of the nineteenth century the local slates were being superseded by lighter and stronger imported varieties.

²¹ Samuel Smith, General View of the Agriculture of Galloway (London 1810), 61.

²² Heron, op.cit., 298.

²³ NSA, iv, 83.

²⁴ Andrew Donaldson, Guide to Kirkmaiden (Dumfries 1908), 16.

²⁵ OSA, i, 157.



PLATE 8

BARNEY MCGHIE'S COTTAGE

Kirkcolm



A Cottage, Broadwell, Nr. Mull of Galloway 31758

PLATE 9 THATCHED COTTAGE Broadwell Kirkmaiden



PLATE 10 THATCHED COTTAGE Lochryan



PLATE 11 THATCHED COTTAGE Kirkcolm

Glaciation has modified the surface features of Wigtownshire. The results of ice movements and the drift-cover is seen in the blanketing of all low-lying areas with boulder clay, eskers, outwash gravels and moraines. The boulder clay occurs in the Machers, Rhinns and lower Moors of Wigtown. Almost everywhere is heavily drumlinised. (see Plates 2 and 3) In the few localities where the stratified clays could be worked they were utilised in the manufacture of bricks and tiles. The origin of the small brick and tile industry lay in the demands of the agrarian sector for drainage tiles. The smallest, mostly on estates, produced only drainage tiles while the larger works in or adjacent to the market towns produced both bricks and tiles.²⁶ The largest works were at Stranraer, whilst at Terally and Monreith bricks and tiles were produced which were used mainly for estate buildings. (see Plates 12 and 13)

In early historic times it appears that natural forests existed in the agrarian zones in Wigtownshire. The trunks of large trees were found in the Moss of Cree²⁷ and there is evidence that the Whitehorn peninsula had once been well covered with oaks, firs and other trees, but by the eighteenth century this area was considered to have been rendered perfectly bare of every tree and shrub.²⁸ According to Andrew Wight it was cultivation by settlers during the middle ages which had begun to waste the woods.²⁹ Seventeenth century sources

²⁶ Ian Donnachie, Industrial Archaeology of Galloway (Newton Abbot 1971), 150.

²⁷ OSA, xiv, 473.

²⁸ Ibid, xvii, 279.

²⁹ Andrew Wight, Present State of Husbandry in Scotland (Edinburgh 1784) iii, 398.



PLATE 12 TERALLY BRICK AND TILE WORKS Kirkmaiden



PLATE 13 DETAIL OF MONREITH BRICKWORK Mochrum

certainly record a lack of timber. Sir William Brereton on his tour in 1636 was shown the relics of a stately wood which belonged to the earl of Wigtown and which had been cut down. He made the general observation that there was very little or no timber in any of the south or west of Scotland and certainly much less than in England. Andrew Symson in 1684 also remarks:

That there was not any considerable wood, except for planting about gentlemen's houses, for which the timber for building was supplied from the wood of Cree in Minnigaff parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, which yielded an abundance of good strong oak.' ³⁰

The natural forests in Wigtownshire were in a depleted state in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Mark Loudon Anderson in his work on Scottish forestry states that:

In the New Statistical Account there was no natural wood in the parishes of Kirkinner and Glasserton, but that in the latter bushes of hazel, sloe and broom were to be met with. In Stoneykirk the area of natural wood had fallen to about five acres. In Penninghame parish it was thought probable that there was little natural wood. In the parish of Inch there was some natural wood in the glens in the higher districts, but not of much extent or value. In

³⁰ Early Travellers in Scotland, ed. P. Hume Brown (Edinburgh 1891), 150.

Old Luce parish the area of natural wood was put at one hundred and ten acres. On the whole, therefore, this intensively farmed county could boast of very small remains.' ³¹

Despite the existence of certain regions of natural wood, land-owners' activities show that it was not sufficient to meet their needs in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Many of them began to plant trees as part of their general improvement schemes and as a source of timber. The pioneer of large scale tree planting seems to have been William Agnew of Castlewigg in Whithorn in 1722. ³² The Earls of Stair ³³ and Galloway also carried out plantation on a grand scale. ³⁴ The extent to which tree planting was implemented, and its success, depended mainly upon the situation of the plantations and there is no evidence of tree planting in the moorland part of the county.

Customs Accounts and other contemporary records contain several interesting entries as to the sources of imported timber which augmented the home supply. In 1760 Pococke observed that:

³¹ Quoted in Mark Loudon Anderson, A History of Scottish Forestry (Edinburgh 1967) ii, 4-5.

³² OSA, xvi, 279.

³³ *Ibid*, iii, 135.

³⁴ *Ibid*, i, 243.

At the Isle of Whithorn they were importing plank and iron from Gottenburgh in Sweden and to Stranraer came deals and planks from Norway, Gottenburgh and the Baltic.' ³⁵

The Old Statistical Accounts and the Customs Accounts substantiate this evidence that deals, planks and quantities of large timber were imported from these areas and there are many entries from Muldo in Norway in particular in the latter records. ³⁶ By the nineteenth century wood was also being imported from America. ³⁷ In Penninghame parish it was mentioned that although the imported wood, which was used in some of the older houses, was from the Baltic, the wood being used for building purposes in the nineteenth century was generally American red or yellow pine with larch and other firs in farm steadings occasionally, but not in houses of any considerable size. ³⁸

It is obvious from field work and documentary evidence on vernacular buildings, that there was a scarcity of home timber in early buildings. The late eighteenth century, however, saw the increase in the use of plantation timber and from the early nineteenth century sawmills were being established for estate purposes.

³⁵ Richard Pococke, Tours in Scotland (ed. D.W. Kemp, Scottish History Society 1887) i, 17.

³⁶ OSA, i, 360; SRO, Wigtown Customs Accounts, E504/37/1.

³⁷ SRO, Portpatrick Customs Accounts, E504/29/17.

³⁸ NSA, iv, 179.

Social and Economic History

It is the intention to give, in this part, a brief sketch of conditions preceding and after the enclosure movement and up until the establishment of the railways in the 1860's. Aspects of the particular economic and social structure of the region, as evidenced in the landscape, will be summarised.

From the promontories of Calloway you can see not only the next headland, but also the coast of Cumberland, Ireland and the Isle of Man.³⁹ The importance of maritime intercourse, when land communication was limited, can be recognised. Although the sheltered bays have been utilised by navigators since early times,⁴⁰ the economic life of Wigtownshire has never been much dependent upon fishing, and agriculture in its various forms has always been the basis of the economy. The character of the natural resources and climate have influenced the establishment of agriculture. The few manufacturing industries which were introduced were almost all based on agricultural produce.

The history of agriculture dates from Neolithic times, about 2,000 B.C. Settlements were established on raised beaches, where soil was cultivated to grow barley. Inland settlements were also made, where grazing was suitable for animals. Settlers arrived too in the Bronze Age, and about the first century B.C. Iron Age Celts brought iron implements, and more land was made available for pasture. It may be

³⁹ V. Gordon Childe, The Prehistory of Scotland (London 1935), 5.

⁴⁰ C.F. Fox, The Personality of Britain (Cardiff 1932) 69.

assumed that with the passage of time the population grew and overflowed from the limited cultivable soil round the first landing places to settle on fresh land far away.⁴¹

Evidence of the landscape does not exist until Timothy Pont's map c. 1595,⁴² in which may be noted towns, churches, water mills, castles, tower houses and other habitations. In this period there appear to have been settlements around arable land in the coastal regions, with an absence of villages. In 1684 agriculture seems to have been concentrated in the southern part of the county, with much arable to be found in the Machers, while in the Moor area in the north part of the parishes of Penninghame, Kirkcowan and Glenluce, which consisted of moors and bog, there were to be found people called the moormen.⁴³ Land communication consisted in this period of a network of tracks between settlements. Until the eighteenth century:

Roads in the country were generally poor and passed over every hill.'⁴⁴

The annual state labour was the only fund for keeping roads in repair, and was perhaps sufficient in those remote periods, when wheel carriages were unknown, where the produce of almost every farm was consumed by its own inhabitants.'⁴⁵

⁴¹ V. Gordon Childe, op. cit., 26.

⁴² National Library of Scotland, Timothy Pont's Map of Wigtownshire.

⁴³ Symson, op. cit., 70.

⁴⁴ Samuel Robinson, Reminiscences of Wigtownshire (Hamilton 1862), 51.

⁴⁵ Smith, op. cit., 311.

In an essentially rural economy, where each community, and very often each family, could be self-sufficient, communications had been of little importance.' ⁴⁶

There was, however, more concern over bridges across the main rivers, but lack of land communication gave Wigtownshire a particular individuality in its relative isolation.

Until the period of improvement in agriculture, which began to increase its momentum in the eighteenth century, the chief unit of settlement was the farmtown. Symson describes ^{somewhat loosely} the structure of farming, which was associated with run-rig, and the open fields on an infield-outfield pattern, with the former being utilised as arable and the latter pasture with the moorland beyond. ⁴⁷ Peasants had to take their grain to water-mills to which they were 'thirled' by their tenure and paid 'multure' to grind it. ⁴⁸ Rents were paid in kind to the landowner, and services supplied, such as the supplying of materials for building, as cash produce was rare.

By the late seventeenth century rural markets increased, owing to the surplus grain and livestock, which was sold in suitably situated areas. ⁴⁹ Cattle had been raised at least since the early seventeenth century, and it was livestock, in the form of cattle and sheep, which directed agriculture and provided for improvement. In the last quarter of the seventeenth century Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon

⁴⁶ Gordon Donaldson, Scotland: James V to James VII (Edinburgh 1965), 396.

⁴⁷ Symson, op. cit., 74-77.

⁴⁸ Webster, op. cit., 38.

⁴⁹ Symson, op. cit., 34.

started enclosing land for grazing and others followed his example.⁵⁰ Improvements in production were by the use of shell marle for liming. Lands near the sea benefited from lime, which produced results in that century in areas which were accessible to this source and nearby markets.⁵¹

Until this period Wigtownshire had been really little affected by change, but thenceforth conditions gradually altered. Restricting clauses in their leases resulted in tenants being unable to grow sufficient grain and fewer were installed on the land as the landowners reduced tillage⁵² and farmtouns were often replaced by one holding.⁵³

The farming system, and therefore the whole social and economic way of life, was slowly revolutionised as the lairds increasingly realised the prosperity which lay in the land. Farming ceased to be for subsistence plus rent and began to be viewed as a commercial enterprise, particularly after the Treaty of Union of 1707, which greatly augmented the English market for lean cattle. Smith considered that land improvements were really begun about 1715 and that agriculture in Wigtownshire was said to have been barbarous in every part of farm management.⁵⁴ It has been seen, however, that improvements in production, especially in the use of lime, had taken place on some estates in suitable areas. Innovations were therefore not solely confined to the eighteenth century.⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Symson, op. cit., 41.

⁵¹ Ibid, 42.

⁵² Smith, op. cit., 44.

⁵³ Webster, op. cit., 18.

⁵⁴ Smith, op. cit., 39-42.

⁵⁵ See, T.C. Smout and A. Fenton 'Scottish agriculture before the Improvers - an exploration', Agriculture History Review, xiii (1965)

As we shall see, according to the OSA, NSA, Heron and other early sources, the extent of improvements and changes depended upon the individual landowners concerned and progress was not really in full force until the beginning of the nineteenth century, owing to entails and lack of capital ~~and~~ and also many earlier leases had little security or very short tenure. On some estates few improvements were made; other estates were sub-divided and money advanced for buildings, fences, dykes, roads, drains and manures. New crops, including improved types of grasses, were introduced along with new implements of husbandry.

The new method of farming created a division of classes, landlord, farmer and farmservant, with the influence of the first becoming increasingly pronounced. By the end of the Napoleonic Wars many estates were at their maximum extent and, therefore, their influence on the developing landscape was likewise at its maximum.

As a result of the agrarian improvements, which started normally with the home farm under the supervision of laird and factor, mansions and other estate buildings were erected and policies were beautified and farmhouses, steadings and cottages of farm and estate workers were altered.

When markets expanded in the late eighteenth century, as the improved farms showed a profit, those displaced from the farmtouns went to towns and villages which were agricultural in origin or combined with rural industry.

Lairds constructed new villages as points of consumption jobs for tenants. Before the enclosure movement there were few people who lived in towns or villages.⁵⁶ The population was more evenly

⁵⁶ Webster, op.cit., 18.

dispersed, and few of the village settlements existed, as most of the villages were formed during the period of population expansion. As a result of agrarian improvements, there was an increasing concern in the welfare of tenants by the heritors, who as owners of lands, and also of teinds, were obliged to maintain the church and manse, and were also responsible for the erection of schools, which in the burghs were under the patronage of the town councils.

The main types of farming practised in Wigtownshire, dairying and hill sheep farming, have created a rural settlement pattern which is one of disseminated farmhouses and steadings, interspersed with cottages. There are two classes of villages superimposed on this pattern. At the head of streams or in sheltered bays, in a series of small nucleations are small clachans, which formerly carried on sea trade, to which goods were brought, before the development of road and rail transport, and the other class, which is remote from navigable water and situated in the centre of agricultural areas.

From the seventeenth century the commissioners of supply were associated with the justices of peace in the supervision of roads and bridges and there was poor communication until the Turnpike Road Act of 1751, which led to improved communication internally, and began the era of modern roads and wheeled traffic. Agriculture in the areas of good road communication was the first to progress. External communication also improved c. 1834. The Galloway Steam Navigation Company formed and steamships plied regularly to Liverpool. Further advance in communication was made with the extension in 1862 of the Dumfries - Castle Douglas railway to Portpatrick, which was connected with the Glasgow and South West Railway Co.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the development of new breeds of beef cattle in other parts of the country caused a drop in the value of cattle and droving declined from the 1830's. The results of improved communications saw the development of dairying in Wigtownshire. Contact was made with Ayrshire and its dairy industry and Wigtownshire farmers adopted dairy farming in place of cattle rearing. Special farmsteadings were constructed for dairying with cheese being made on the farms. The improved communication, however, saw a gradual lessening of the individuality and self sufficiency of the county, which particularly the lack of land communication had engendered and increased specialisation was evidenced in the rural economy with mainly dairy farming in the Machers and Rhinns and sheep farming and stockrearing in the Moors.

CHAPTER 2

Farmsteadings and Cottages

Early Buildings

The reconstruction of early buildings, connected with agriculture, before the eighteenth century is not attempted. The reason for this is that from the beginning of the eighteenth century, the former landscape in Wigtownshire was gradually erased when arable land was enclosed for grazing. Small rural buildings were not considered sufficiently important to record, and most field evidence has been removed as a result of the vulnerability of building material and the improvement movement in buildings.

The farming systems, settlements and their associated layout, plans and constructional details of the buildings are considered, in the period of the earliest enclosed farms, in order to illustrate the precursors of the features of the vernacular of post improvement, which were indigenous to the region. An account will be given, as far as possible, from archival and field work of the various buildings connected with settlements, when the enclosing and improving movements in agriculture had not affected buildings to the degree and standard which they later were to do.

Sinclair considered that the greater part of the farmhouses in Scotland in the early eighteenth century were mean and, except for having more apartments, differed very little in point of comfort from the cottages of farm servants.¹ As for their offices, they did not appear to have had granaries or lofts for holding threshed grain and no sheds or strawyards or feeding houses for cattle. These remarks were certainly applicable to farmsteadings and cottages in Wigtownshire even in the late eighteenth century.

¹ Sir John Sinclair, General Report of the Agricultural State and Political Circumstances of Scotland, i (Edinburgh 1814), 132.

Contemporary writers, recording the pre-improvement farming methods, are in agreement that the general system was primitive. Little was changed from the infield-outfield system with run-rig of the original farmtown settlements noted in the seventeenth century.² The infield or 'bear-fey' as the arable land near the houses was called, was the area, which received the manure from the byres where the domestic cows were kept. This dung was conveyed to the fields on back creels as carts had not come into use. The other arable operations were confined to grey oats on the outfield. The only manure for this was the teathing of cattle, which were folded on it in the summer. They were herded during the day and at night enclosed in a 'fauld', surrounded with a temporary turf dyke. Houses or sheds for cattle were not used until about the late eighteenth century.³ The cows were lodged under the same roof as the tenants and often without an intervening wall or partition.⁴ Mackenzie refers to early buildings of rude materials and simple workmanship, which were in existence on the south west side of the district along the coast.

² 'See above, p. 16'

³ Smith, op.cit., 70; OSA, xiv, 282.

⁴ Thomas MacLelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, vii (Edinburgh 1872), 14; William Mackenzie, The History of Galloway, i (Kirkcudbright 1841), 232.

The walls of the cottages were constructed of wooden frames of piles of wood with branches interwoven between them and covered on both sides with a tenacious mixture of straw and clay. The roof often consisted of heath and turf or straw and turf. Both the cottagers and the cattle inhabited the same dwelling and entered at the same door. If an inner wall was erected it was called a 'hallans'. In a cottage it was positioned between the door and the fireplace and was generally composed of mud and clay mixed with stones or moulded over a wood and straw framework. It was also used to denote a similar partition of stone or clay in a byre or between the living room and the byre.⁵

At the beginning of the eighteenth century rural settlements were found, which had evolved from the original farmtoun settlements. These were the crofts of cottars or small holders, who had individual plots of land with cottages and outhouses, and possessed as much of the soil as would enable them to keep a cow and a pig.⁶ There were also isolated farmsteadings and associated cottages of workers. Early reports corroborate the fact that there was a vast number of small farmers and cottagers.⁷

⁵ Scottish National Dictionary ed. W. Grant and D. Murison, v (Edinburgh 1972-), 13-14; John McTaggart, The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia (Galloway 1824), 251.

Mull Cottage, Kirkmaiden, had a partition dividing the but from the ben. Information supplied by John McKeen, Kirkmaiden.

⁶ William Todd, Statistical, Historical and Miscellaneous Memoranda of Kirkmaiden (unpublished 1834), 160.

⁷ Webster, op.cit., 18; Smith, op.cit., 39.

With the exception of a few particular estates the farmhouses were in general bad, having one storey, a thatch covering and very poorly fitted up within. The offices were of a piece with the house and seldom set down in proper order.⁸ They would assuredly contain some form of partial lofting for grain, but actual barns as such were used only by landowners.

These single-storeyed farmhouses were built of the various local materials, sometimes of stones and mud and thatched, having low doors and mere holes for windows, without glass, but stuffed with turf or straw.⁹ Others had walls carelessly built of stone and lime.¹⁰ Most of the buildings were considered to be of a very mean and incommodious structure and labourers' cottages often had mud walls of turf or moss and were roofed with the same materials.¹¹ Others were constructed on a smaller scale, but in similar materials to the small farmhouses.

Even at the beginning of the nineteenth century in the Shire, the farmhouses and offices, though with many exceptions, were much inferior to those of the agricultural district of the Stewartry and among the buildings there was in the district the greatest possible diversity and some continued in the same wretched state in which

⁸ Webster, op. cit., 15.

⁹ MacLelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 14; OSA, xiv, 295.

¹⁰ 'See above, p. 7'

¹¹ 'See above, p. 8' Mud houses with thatched roofs were recalled by Robert Paterson, joiner in Stoneykirk'. Information supplied by John McColm, Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk.

they were at in the middle of the eighteenth century,¹² and buildings in moor or mountainous districts were extremely defective.¹³

Samuel Robinson gives an excellent description of a typical early eighteenth century farmhouse in Wigtownshire, where he worked, and also of its cottages. It shows their random layout, plan, building method and materials, and is of particular interest as it verifies the existence of cruck construction in the region and illustrates the method. The house referred to was connected with a farm of four hundred acres: 'It stood or rather leant against a piece of rising ground from which the surface was dug away and the floor underwent no further preparation so that the one end of the erection stood perhaps six feet higher than the other - that is to say they just built on the incline as they found it. The first process in the erection was performed by the carpenter. A lot of oak trees of different diameters which had been dug out of moss bogs in the locality were provided, and the roof bound by boring auger holes in the different pieces and bolting them together with oak trennels of inch and half in diameter, leaving the projecting ends, no matter how long, uncut off. Eight uprights of eight feet in length were cut out of the strongest trees and set on end at the proper distances on each side on which to rest the couples four in number on a house of fifty feet in length and firmly secured. The end of each couple when set on the upright was bolted to it with trennels through a coupling piece of wood which made all firm, while strong poles were laid upon the couples, horizontally, and others of a lighter description from eaves to roof tree, to which the thatch was to be sewed with plaited ropes of straw. This was

¹² Smith, op.cit., 57-58.

¹³ Ibid, 59.

all done (except the thatch) before the mason was thought of. The stones were gathered promiscuously, a little mortar of lime or oftener soil, and the mason proceeded by building two thick gables with a flu in one of them and filling up the spaces between the uprights the house was finished. No plasterer or joiner was needed in what is called finishing, but a huge "lum" of bramble and straw was stuck up to do duty in the kitchen end and a small chimney in the other, the ridge having the same incline as the floor. Immediately in front, at right angles with the house at a sufficient distance to allow a carriage to pass, stood a small building called the "chaumer", a kind of lumber room, in which was a bed for the two indoor male servants. When the honest farmer was content with a fabric like this, it was not to be expected that his cottar was to have anything superior or even equal and so it was.

The cothouses were detached in spots best suited for the surveillance of the farm. With the exception of the roof the cottage was a facsimile of the other, but of more limited dimensions. It might be twenty-five feet by fifteen, in which space were sheltered the hind and the family and in very many cases the cow and poultry, while the pig had a room outside. One-third of the cottage was allotted to the cow, she going in and out of the same door as the family. Indispensable articles of furniture in a peasant's house were two wooden beds six feet by four and as air-tight as they could be made with sliding doors in front. In the cottar's cabin two of these were placed end to end across the house forming a partition to keep the cow in her own quarters.¹⁴

¹⁴ Robinson, op.cit., 39-44.

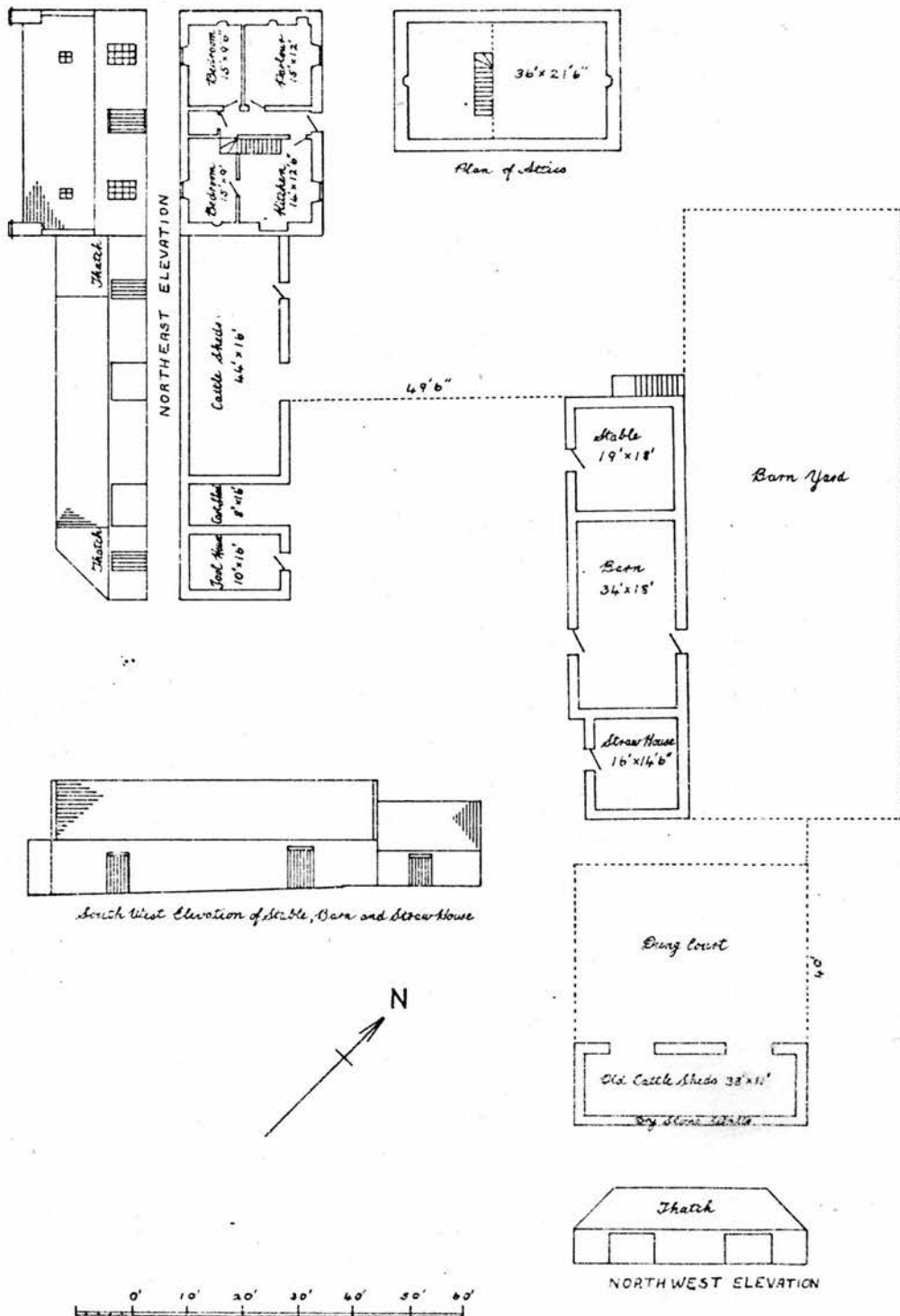
Materials utilised in early buildings are an elusive subject to trace and, in particular, roofing substances which are extremely vulnerable. Archival record confirms that thatch was the general roof covering for farm steadings and cottages until the end of the eighteenth century. Even in the first half of the nineteenth century many farmhouses, but especially outbuildings and cottages, were still thatched. (see Plates 14 and 15)

The following table is compiled from card index information, noted about houses and farm offices, which were mentioned in the Ordnance Survey in the 1840s, and also from field work, which shows firstly that thatching was still prevalent at that period, and secondly that it has since died out. Thirty-two per cent of these early buildings are now non-extant. Unfortunately in two out of the ten parishes, i.e. Glasserton and Whithorn, the surveyors neglected to record roofing materials.

TABLE 1

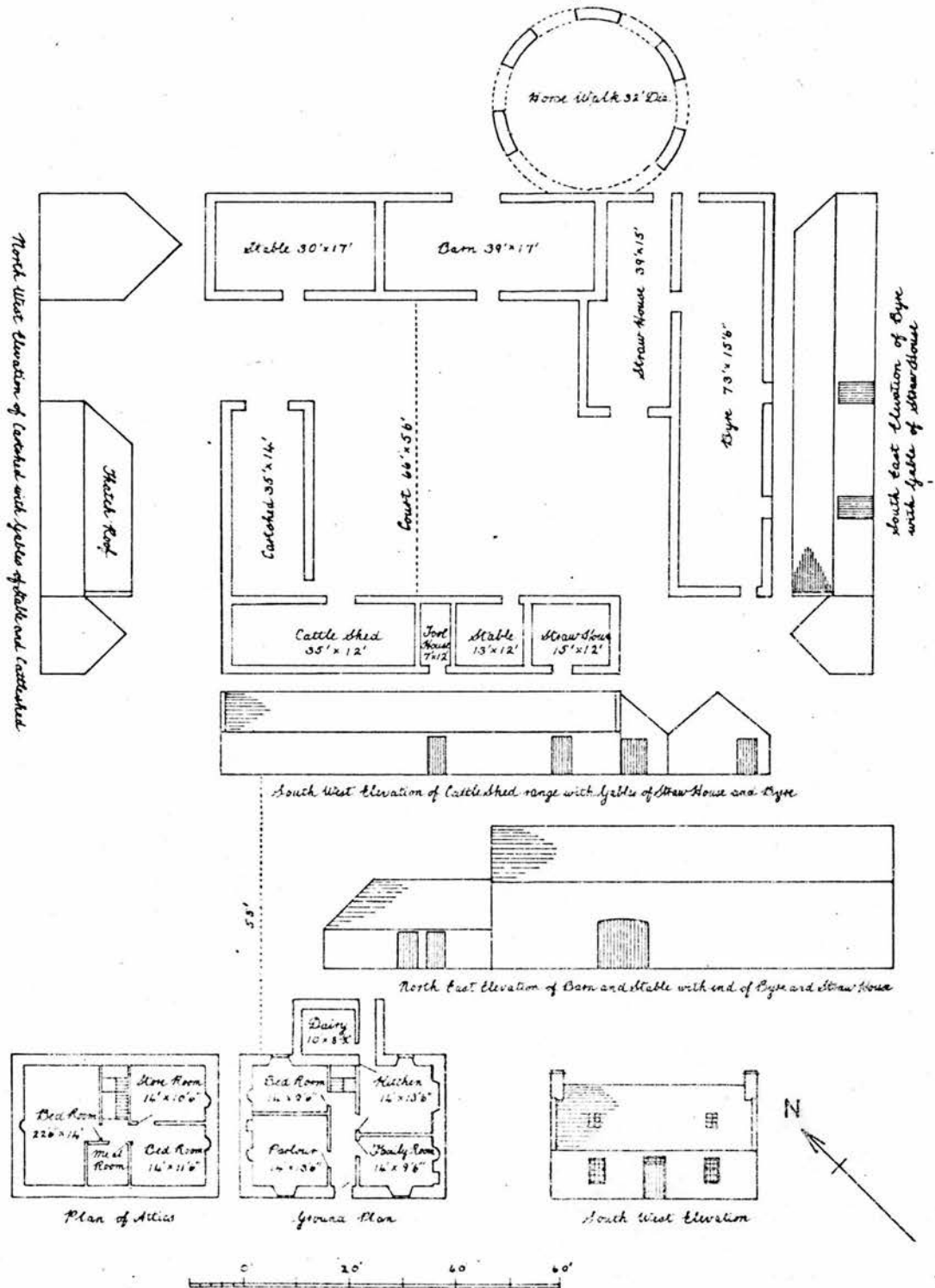
Parish	Number of Farmhouses	Thatched		Number of Houses now Extant
		House	Office	
Glasserton	43	-	-	32
Inch	79	10	6	47
Kirkcolm	89	14	7	43
Kirkmaiden	56	14	9	30
Mochrum	73	16	15	49
New Luce	45	8	1	30
Old Luce	77	3	4	61
Portpatrick	45	12	6	33
Whithorn	47	-	-	41
Wigtown	28	7	5	26
Totals	582	84	53	392

DOONHILL
MAP REF. NX 416468



CULNOAG
MAP REF. NX420472

Drawn from RHP 4933



Thatching was carried out in different materials and there were variations in the mode of thatching,¹⁵ although neither construction nor material were of high standard. (see Plates 8, 9, 10, 11) There now remains only one roof of thatch in the parish of Kirkmaiden, and this has become derelict. (see Plates 16 and 17) The principal roofing substances, used in arable areas, were barley and oat straw with divots of turf as a foundation. These roof coverings are often noted in accounts of work, as in the following submitted in 1719 by William Douglas, mason to the earl of Stair:

	£	s	d
For 12 trusses of straw to thatch his own house	4	0	0
For 50 divots and 200 scobs		16	0
For thatching of house	1	0	0
			16

The 'groping' method of thatching may well have been the one most commonly used. A 'stapple' i.e. a bundle of straw or rushes was arranged like a sheaf and tied at one end. This was commonly used for thatching corn-stacks as well as buildings.¹⁷ When the roofing timber was covered with divots of thin turf, the upper part of the straw was twisted into a knot and a stick, called a 'spurtle', designed for the purpose, pushed the knots through the divots. (see Plate 17) The ridge of the roof received a double layer of material as it was the most susceptible part. 'Scobs' were twigs

¹⁵ 'See above, p. 8' Robinson, op.cit., 39-44.

¹⁶ SRO, Stair Papers GD 135, Box 33, No. 14 Account of work.

¹⁷ McTaggart, op.cit., 436; Information supplied by James McKittrick, Low Claryard, Kirkmaiden.



PLATE 16 BROADWELL COTTAGE Kirkmaiden



PLATE 17 ROOFING MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION Broadwell Cottage,
Kirkmaiden

or canes of willow or hazel and were especially bent over in the form of a staple and used to fasten down the thatch.¹⁸ For extra protection this was secured with a netting of straw ropes, which were tied to pegs in the walling and occasionally to 'throughband' stones. The pitch of roofs, which have formerly been thatched, are observed to be about 50°, which ensured that rain was thrown off. Reed or 'bent', which required a less steep pitch than straw, was also much used before land drainage. Roofs, which are now corrugated, are normally the ones which were formerly thatched. (see Plates 18 and 19)

Rough local timber, which was scarce, was used, as has been noted in Robinson, for early roof construction. This is substantiated in an early eighteenth century document, concerning a barn and cothouses on crofts, which gives further information as to the type and utility of the materials:

six sufficient pairs of couples, whereof two are
ash tree sawn and the other four are oak tree sawn.
Two other couples one of willow and sufficient, and
the other of alder, but altogether insufficient . . .
the rafters are of bramble cutted in the yards. '

The timber in one croft was to make up the timber in the house of the other croft. All the houses were roofless except the barn and the cothouse in the south croft.¹⁹ (see Plate 20)

¹⁸ Scottish National Dictionary, viii, 59.

¹⁹ SRO, Broughton and Cally Mun GD 10/1009 copy of compromising by John Crockett, mason and wright in Creich and Andrew Carsane, mason and wright at the miln of Broughtoune of the houses within the Riffard Parks of Broughton, possessed by the Laird of Wig. 14th April 1702.



PLATE 18 ORIGINAL HOUSE AND BYRE Meikle Killantrae,
Mochrum



PLATE 19 DOONHILL Sorbie

Buildings with vulnerable walling materials such as clay, mud or turf, as described by eighteenth century writers,²⁰ have naturally disappeared. Walls, however, are predominantly of irregular random rubble drystone construction, laid without mortar or bonded in mud or clay. The heaviest stones are observed at the base of the walls. It is possible that these boulders might be plinths of earlier walls of clay. Walling is at least two feet thick with 'throughband' stones placed at intervals through the walling and projecting from the wall face. The interior of the wall is filled with small pieces of stone. These irregular stones have wide joints, which are sometimes difficult to trace owing to the fact that at a later date they were usually pointed with mortar. (see Plates 21 and 22)

Many named buildings, which were in existence when the Ordnance Survey was carried out²¹ are no longer to be found. There are many references in the late eighteenth century to all types of buildings connected with agriculture being removed. Old farmhouses were taken down and new ones erected on sites.²² Cottages were

²⁰ 'See above, p. 8'

²¹ OSO, Ordnance Survey Name Books of Survey of 1845-49 in Wigtownshire; 'See above, p. 28'

²² OSA, i, 258.



PLATE 21

DRYSTONE WALLING

Mid Gleniron, New Luce

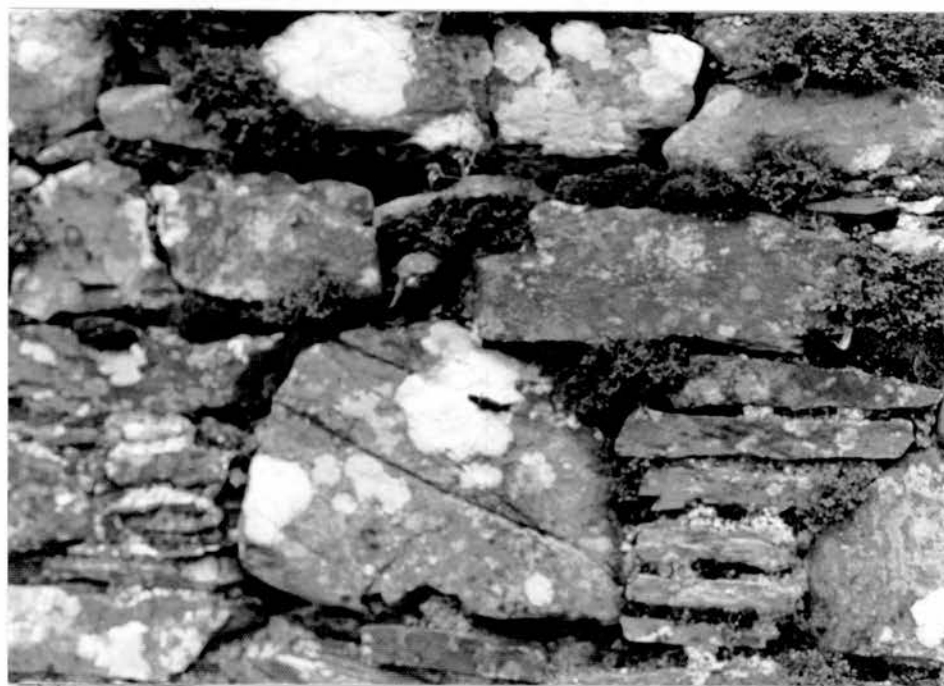


PLATE 22 BYRE WALL Camrie, Old Luce

also pulled down and farmers did not always build new ones²³ and the miserable huts in which the common people formerly lodged had generally disappeared.²⁴

Stone buildings were often used to provide material for the improved farmsteadings. Detailed archival and field work, however, has led to the discovery of some of these features, in part or nearly whole of early buildings, mainly within the improved farmsteadings.

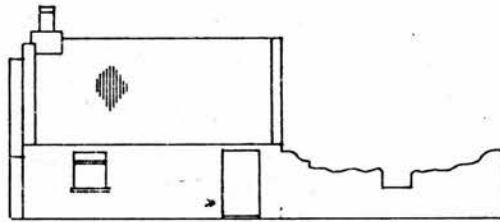
The following buildings were selected as being representative of the stone buildings of crofts and small farmsteadings which evolved from the former farmtouns at the period of the earliest enclosures.

Occasionally on rough ground, away from the main road, may be found the evidence of a small crofting group, as in the case of Glenside Cottages, Kirkmaiden. (see Plates 23, 24, 25, 26) The west group consists of a house with a ruin of a byre attached to the north gable. The one storey, single depth gabled building has 2 ft. thick lime-washed drystone walling. It is now corrugated with a roof angle of 45°, but was previously thatched. There is a window to the front, and a small rear window 1 ft. 6 in. sq. with a wooden lintel. To the south gable is the remaining wall of a building with a pitched roof and coping. The interior has a fine protruding central fireplace and chimney on the south gable.

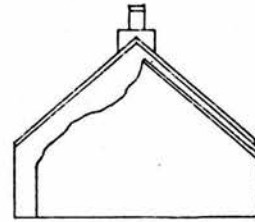
²³ Smith, op.cit., 62.

²⁴ OSA, xiv, 47.

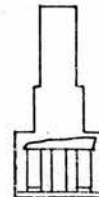
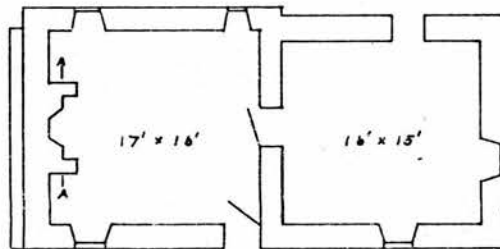
GLEN COTTAGES
MAP REF. NX 131333



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



Detail of Fireplace and Chimney
at A-A

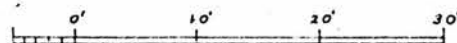
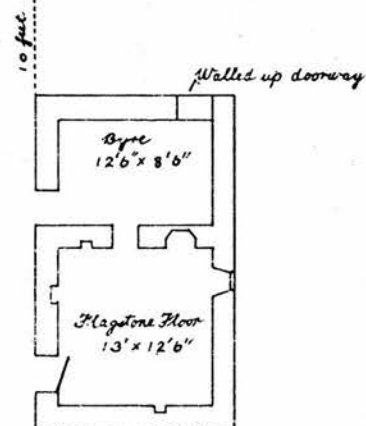




PLATE 24 GLENSIDE COTTAGES Kirkmaiden



PLATE 25 GLENSIDE COTTAGES Kirkmaiden

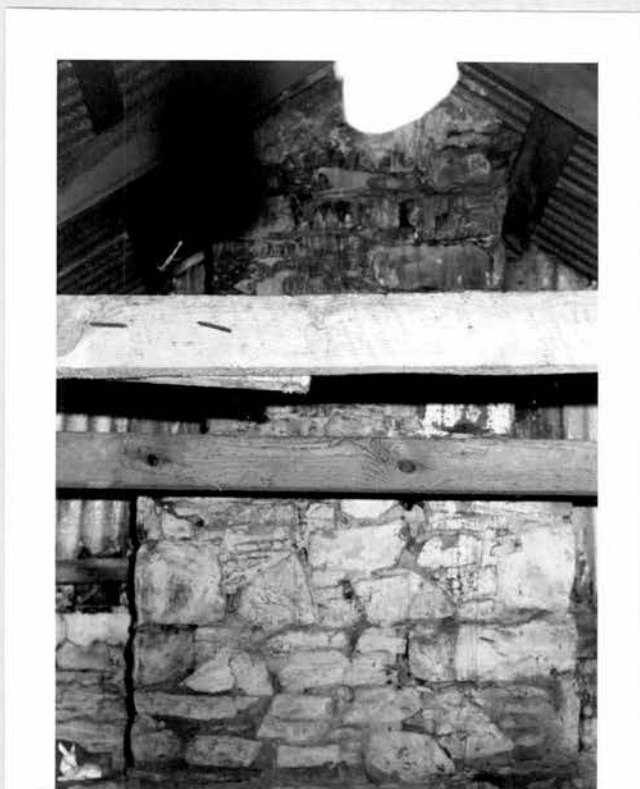


PLATE 26 FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY DETAIL
Glenside Cottage, Kirkmaiden

It features a heavy oak beam lintel. This and the wooden window lintel denote the common coastal regional practice of utilising precious timber from shipwrecks, as may be observed from the former holes for wooden pegs. There is a central intercommunicating door to the ruin, formerly a byre on the north gable.

The east group consists also of a house and byre, and is 10 ft. from, and at right angles to, the west group with the byre section adjacent. The old gable at the centre with the chimneystack shows the original steep pitch of the former thatched roof. The byre has no windows, but has a door to the south. The house has a $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. sq. window to the rear, and a door, which is adjacent to the gable end, to the front. There is a fireplace on the partition wall to the right of the intercommunicating door to the byre. There are also three 1 ft. 6 in. sq. wall niches for cupboards.

Low Arrow, Glasserton (see Plates 27, 28, 29,) is no longer inhabited, and is in a ruinous condition. Fortunately, it has retained features which also denote the early type of farming unit. Its layout is elongated with the house and byre interconnected. The domestic area may be observed from the projecting drystone walled fireplace. This original farmsteading is noted on the early nineteenth century plan as the proposed byre, barn and stable. Low Arrow was, however, amalgamated with High Arrow (NX447363) and the alterations were never carried out. The early buildings, therefore, remain.

Meikle Killantrae, Mochrum (see Plates 30, 18) is typical of an early small steading, and is now incorporated with a later steading. The floor of the house is cut into the banking 2 ft. 6 in. below the floor level of the byre. The walling is of lime-washed drystone with large plinths 3 ft. by 4 ft. and projecting throughbands.

LOW ARROW
MAP REF. NX453366
Drawn from RHP 4941

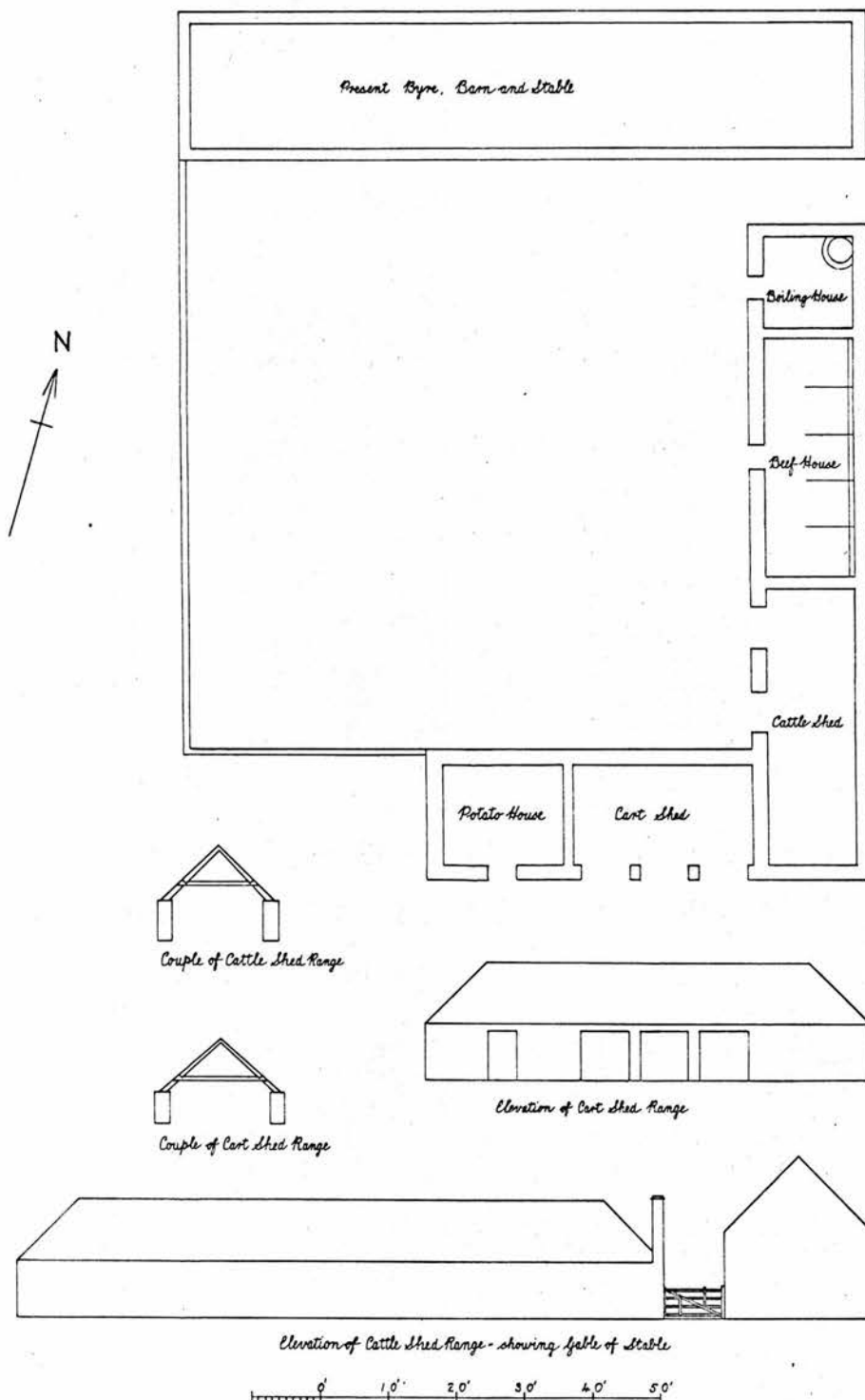




PLATE 28

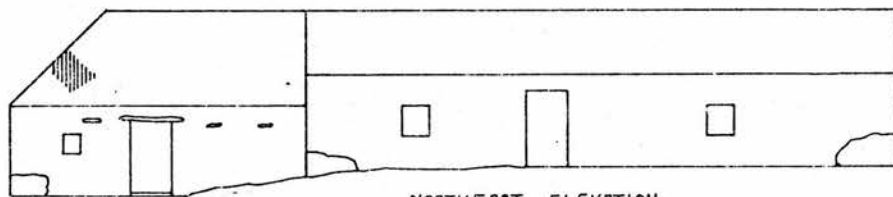
FIREPLACE

Low Arrow, Glasserton

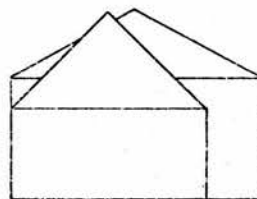
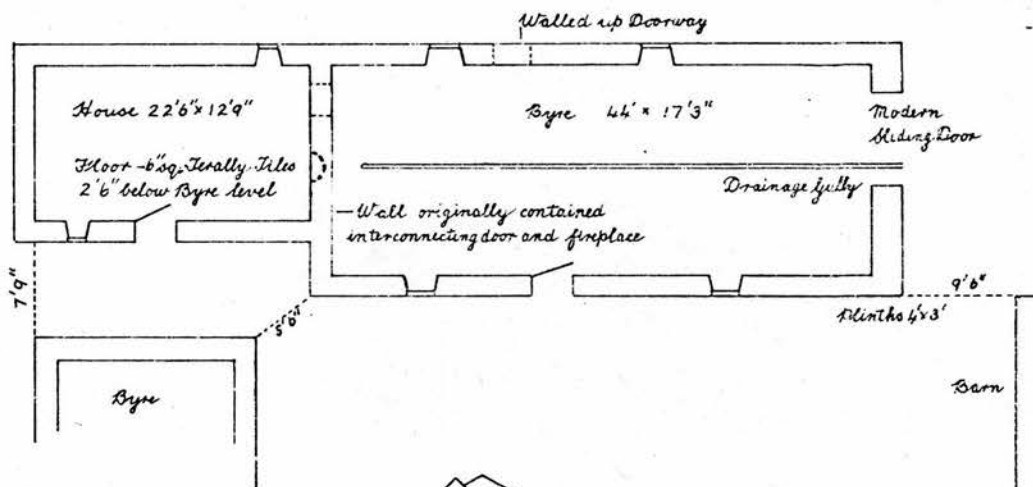


PLATE 29 DOORWAY Low Arrow, Glasserton

MEIKLE KILLANTRAE
MAP REF. NX 328461



NORTHEAST ELEVATION



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



The door has a very heavy overhanging stone lintel and there is a small front window 1 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. and a rear window 1 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. The roof, which is hipped to the south east, has a pitch of 45° and was formerly thatched. It now possesses a particularly fine section of old corrugated iron. The flooring of the interior has 6 in. sq. Terally tiles. The north west wall originally had a fireplace and an interconnecting door to the byre. The house and byre form one range, but due to the differences in height and width they have varied roof pitch. The byre roof has a 30° pitch. This building is commodious and floored with Terally bricks and has a central drainage gully.

Improved Farmsteadings

It is the intention to illustrate that the characteristic vernacular of buildings in Wigtownshire lies principally in the farmhouses and offices which form the steadings of the mixed dairy farms of the nineteenth century. These gave rise to the special features of the traditional buildings, which were essential to the main type of farming, practised in the Rhinns and Machers. This required many interrelated buildings and the majority were erected by the 1870s. These evolved during the transition from a store, breeding and feeding cattle industry to dairy farming. This was based on cattle, with the maintenance of rotation pastures and the growth of a substantial proportion of the required feeding stuff on the farm itself. The pastoral sheep and stock farms of the Moors have much less to contribute as pastoral farming requires very few buildings compared to the mixed dairy farms of this period which evidence a considerable vernacular content.

The development of the improved buildings, layout of steadings, and the traditional building types and materials will be discussed and illustrated in the following sections.

Development of Buildings

Prior to enclosure, cattle feeding had been hampered by lack of winter straw which necessitated cattle rearers selling in the autumn. Heron, however, in 1793 noted the improvement in agriculture to provide for the feeding and fattening of black cattle.²⁵

²⁵ Heron, op. cit., 248.

Income from the cattle trade gave enlightened landowners the financial basis on which they could begin to improve farm buildings. The late eighteenth century farmsteading improvements are found initially on the earliest of the prosperous enclosed farms on estates in districts where the pastoral farms had sufficient arable for the growing of grain to supply the necessary increase in straw for food. The district really only became a feeding one, however, with the introduction in the 1830s of turnips.²⁶

Robinson and Smith give credit to Lord Basil Daer on the wealthy Baldoon Estate, Kirkinner, for initiating the improvement of farmsteadings and cottages in 1786²⁷ and the former states:

The dwelling houses commonly consisted of two stories and always four, five or six apartments. Barns, stables, cow houses and sheds are provided suitable to the size of the farms, all on very judicious plans, built of stone and lime and covered with good slates.'²⁸

From this period the OSA and various estate papers record that farm buildings and their layouts were altered from those described in the earlier steadings.²⁹ New types of buildings

²⁶ Robinson, op. cit., 44-45.

²⁷ Ibid, 14; Smith, op. cit., 15.

²⁸ Robinson, op. cit., 14.

²⁹ 'See above, p. 22'

such as cart sheds, stables, mill barns, strawhouses, as well as strawyards, were to be found in the steadings; and dwelling-houses and byres were improved.

The Earl of Stair carried out similar improvements, mainly in the parishes of Inch and New Luce, from the late eighteenth century,³⁰ and it appears that the type of changes noted gained momentum from the early to mid-nineteenth century. The report, sent in by James Cumming in 1847 on the improvements that were made by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith in the parish of Mochrum, illustrates the type of buildings and changes that were carried out during his 35 years as factor, and were common on other estates at that time:

Farm Buildings

1. New Steading at Monreith.
2. Culgary: Barn, Stable, Cartshed, House repaired.
3. Cairnfield: Barn, House, Cattle Shed built.
4. Kirkland: House, Barn, Stable, Cartshed, Cattle Shed built.
5. Airyhassen: Barn and Stable built.
6. Blairshinnoch: House built.
7. Carnford: Stable, Byre, Cattle Shed, House repaired.
8. Drumtrodden: Barn built.
9. Barsalloch: Thomson, New Steading.
10. " McJanet, House and Barn built.
11. " Scott, Stable built.

³⁰ SRO, Stair Papers G D 135, Box 40, Factor's accounts 1770-1779; Box 219, Contents of estate in the parish of Inch 1795; G D 135/197, Estate Work Accounts 1846-67.

12. Airlour: House addition, old repaired, New Byre, Cartshed and Piggeries.
13. " Stone Steading.
14. Doury: Dickson, New Steading.
15. " Stewart, New Steading except Stable.
16. Moormains: Murray, New Barn, Stable, Cartshed and Byre.
17. Meikle Killantrae: Fee, All new.
18. " " Gilchrist, Offices mostly rebuilt.
19. Glentiplock: New Barn.
20. Boghouse: McMillan, All new except House.
21. " Shenan, New Barn.
22. Drughtag: New Barn, Stable, Strawhouse and Cartshed.
23. Drughtag Moor: New Steading.
24. Drumskeog: House addition, old repaired.
25. " High House, roofed. Offices, mostly new.
26. Clone: Wallace, New Steading.
27. " Simpson, New House.
28. " Anderson, House repaired.
29. Little Killantrae: Douglas, New House.
30. " " Rowan, New Steading.
31. Airyolland: New Steading.
32. High Milton: New Steading.
33. Laigh Milton: Barn rebuilt.
34. Elrig: Cutcheon, New Steading.
35. Barr: Biggan, New House.
36. Drumnesnet: House repaired.
37. Auchengallie: New House and Offices.
38. Chilcarroch: New House and Offices.

39. Skate: New Steading.
40. Carsduchan: Bryde, New Steading.
41. " Crofters Houses.
42. Curhulloch: New Offices.
43. Appleby: New Barn and Byre.
44. Drummoddy: A. Murray, New Steading.
45. " P. Murray, do.
46. " McGill, do.
47. " Chalmers, do.
48. Barwinnoch: All new except old part of House.
49. Balcraig: Addition to House, Stable and Byre etc.
50. " Cumming, New Steading.
51. " Gifford, do.
52. Drumfad: All new at both farms.
53. Dowies: House roofed and barn built.
54. Barneal: New Steading.
55. Blairbuie: New Steading.
56. Mill Lands: House repaired.
57. Stelloch: All new except Stable.
58. Garrarie: All new.
59. Knock: All except House which was thoroughly roofed and repaired.
60. Cairndoor: All new, crofts too.
61. Carleton: House roofed, Barn, Stable, Strawhouse built.
62. " McEwans, All new.
63. Craiglemine: Thomson, All new.
64. " Hardie, House repaired, Stable and Cattle Shed
built. 31

³¹ NLS, Maxwell of Monreith Papers Deposit 231, Report by James Cumming, factor, 1847.

In the same period George McHaffie, factor of the Lochnaw Estate, lying in the parishes of Leswalt, Kirkcolm, Sorbie and Whithorn, stated that from 1818 to 1849 Sir Andrew Agnew changed the aspect of the neglected entailed estate with his improvements. The farm buildings were of the worst possible description and the land itself under indifferent management, but he erected at least 40 new slated farmsteadings. The operations with a tile work cost upwards of £13, 600.³² Further improvements were carried out in the 1850s. Granaries were erected on the farm of Cruggleton, which was largely arable and paid the highest rent in that period of £230.³³

Other entries are concerned with the building of barns at the farms of Dendinnie and Glenhead and byres at Craichmore, Brownhill, High Auchneil, West Douloch, Knockaldie and Meikle Caldenoch. Farmsteadings such as Ervie and Half Mark had new dwelling houses and byres built.³⁴

The Broughton Estate in the parishes of Whithorn and Sorbie also effected improvements on their farmsteadings, which had a large percentage of arable to meet the requirements of feeding cattle.³⁵

³² Thomas McCrie, Memoirs of the Life of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw (London 1850), 61-62.

³³ SRO, Lochnaw Papers G D 154/411, Accounts of John Crawford, factor on Lochnaw 1849-1859.

³⁴ Ibid; G D 154/412, Improvements on Lochnaw 1850-1859.

³⁵ SRO, Broughton and Cally Muniments, G D 10/1104, Tacks and Missives of the Farms of Broughton Skeog and Outton and Broughton Mains, parish of Whithorn and Little Balsier, parish of Sorbie 1818-1861.

The greatest period of influence on vernacular building, however, was to take place when needs of dairy farming were required to be met when the dairy system was introduced. The well-appointed farmsteading in 1875 was considered very different from the buildings required on the farm 50 years ago.³⁶ It is in this period that entries and plans are noted in archival sources, which corroborate the field work evidence of the significance of these decades.

Layout of Farmsteadings

The layout involves the plan and the particular relationship of the buildings within the complex of the steading. The layouts noted in the early buildings of the eighteenth century show dwelling-house and byre in a straight line with other elements usually scattered, where minimal accommodation was required for humans, stock, crops and implements on a pastoral farm. The introduction of new farming methods in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries required increased and improved accommodation. The earlier linear tradition, therefore, gradually evolved in relation to this development owing to the alteration, addition and replacement of buildings. Farmsteading layouts in Wigtownshire now range from scattered to three or four sided plans. Detailed planned layouts, as first conceived by Lord Belhaven in 1699, on a courtyard plan with centralised buildings, including the dwelling-house built around a square with a midden in the centre, were not given consideration before the period of improvement.

³⁶ Maclelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 66.

From the late eighteenth century, however, there was an increasing awareness of 'judicious plans'³⁷ and of the necessity and convenience of time and labour saving farmsteadings. Nineteenth century writers such as Sinclair, Stephens, Young and Loudon, recommended and published standard specifications and regularly planned layouts for various types of farms. These were to act as stimuli and affected the standard of the layout of farms, initially in the wealthier steadings of the home farms. The general principles advocated were 'the situation of buildings, command of water, access, expense of construction and judicious arrangement'.³⁸ The functional inter-relationship between house, cow-houses, feeding-byres, lofts and stable, barn and threshing-mill, grain loft and cartshed, dairy and cheese loft etc. were to constitute the chief requisites in the layouts. Biggar, however, considered in Wigtownshire that 'in buildings put up from time to time it is impossible to attain that completeness and suitable arrangement which is most convenient and the position of some of the smaller farms seems almost accidental.'³⁹ But the increased specialisation of dairy farming in the 1870s was beginning to be felt 'and a few excellent steadings have lately been erected on plans suited to the system to be followed.'⁴⁰

³⁷ 'See above, p. 36'

³⁸ Sinclair, op. cit., 157.

³⁹ Biggar, op. cit., 75.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

Many leases supply information concerning the layout, buildings and materials of the steadings. In early records it appears to have been the custom on most estates for tenants to erect buildings, with the consent of the proprietor, at their own expense or at payment of interest on the capital expended by him. The materials were carted by them with the owner maintaining the rights to the local quarries. It is observed that as time progressed the landowner outlaid more towards the cost of building and showed in many cases, particularly in richer farms, that certain standards of layout and specifications were of concern. They became increasingly responsible for the buildings and individual preferences were made evident. Buildings were often more in accordance with the ideas of the owner than on a standard layout. The Stair Papers in particular reveal that local mason builders or factors were originally responsible for plans and only from the mid nineteenth century were the services of architects increasingly used. They, however, worked in accordance with the stated preferences of the proprietor in mind and local materials were utilised as much as possible.

The following leases are typical of the influence of local estates on the farmsteadings. On the Logan Estate by 1847 when any houses or buildings were to be erected they had to conform to a plan and specification furnished by the proprietor. In Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden (see Plates 31, 32, 33, 34, 35) the owner was to expend the sum of £600 on the improvements. The tenant was also to pay, during the first seven years of the lease, the like sum in building and repairing the farmhouse and offices of the farm, over and above the cartage of materials there. The proprietor in 1866 was to build a kitchen, a barn and strawhouse, dung house



PLATE 31 LOW CLANYARD Kirkmaiden



PLATE 32 REAR WING Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden



PLATE 33 BARN Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden



PLATE 34 BARN, STRAWHOUSE AND STABLING
Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden



PLATE 35 PIGGERY Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden



PLATE 40 BARN AND SHED Stonehouse, Sorbie

and piggeries, but if the tenant paid any part of the outlay he was free from the 7% interest on the amount he may pay. ⁴¹

On the Broughton Estate the tenant in 1818 on the farm of Broughton Skeog, Sorbie 'had to roof and slate the dwelling-house, to build a cart shed and slate it with new slates, to build a cattle-shed from 80 to 100 feet in length, to roof and slate it with the old slates of the dwelling-house, in so far as they would go, and with new slates for the remainder. The whole of these buildings to be done at the tenant's expense, and to be executed to the satisfaction of the landowner Mr Murray or his factor'. ⁴² In 1838 the tenant agreed to accept the houses and fences as in good order and repair on condition of being allowed £100 towards the building of a new dwelling-house, and on being allowed larch for roofing and repairing the roofs of the farm offices and stalls for the stables. ⁴³ When further improvements were intimated for the entailed estate in 1846 it is observed that the services of architects were being utilised. Hugh Kirkpatrick, architect, put forward plans and specifications for the new dwelling-house and offices.

⁴¹ Leases of 1847 and 1866 by Col. James McDouall of Logan to James McKittrick for Clanyard Farm, Kirkmaiden 'In the possession of James McKittrick'.

⁴² SRO, Broughton and Cally Mun. G D 10/1104 Tack of Broughton Skeog, Sorbie, 17th November 1818.

⁴³ Ibid., G D 10/1104 Tack of Broughton Skeog, Sorbie, 17th September 1838.

In the specifications of the new dwelling-house 'the walls were to be built of good sound rubble work with the stones laid on their natural and flattest bed and properly packed with good lime mortar. The stones were to be got from a quarry on the estate, but had to be free of surface damage. The roofs were to be covered with slate that was generally used in the neighbourhood.'⁴⁴

'The office houses were to stand 88 feet in length and 20 feet in width and all the outer walls and mid walls to stand 1 foot 10 inches thick . . . and from the level of the door sill to the top of the side walls the barn to stand 14 feet and the strawhouse and the cart house to stand 12 feet high. The top of the granary floor to stand 8 feet high. The rubble building stone for these also came from the quarry on the estate, but the freestone for the skews and ridges of the barn had to be of good red Whitehaven freestone.'⁴⁵

The type of farm, location and layout of the steading is related to the geology of the region, and the question of water supply which is mostly readily available is of primary importance. (see Plate 3) In the Rhinns and southern Machers the farmsteadings are located on rock outcrops, and high land above the clay. In the Rhinns more are located along the Loch Ryan and Luce Bay coast than on the exposed west, and in the Machers farms are more abundant on the east side of the peninsula. The pastoral areas of parishes in the Moors belt contain the sheep and cattle farms.

⁴⁴ Ibid, G D 10/1112 Specifications to a plan for building a new farmhouse at Gallows Outon, Sorbie, 1846.

⁴⁵ Ibid, G D 10/1330 Specifications annexed to a plan of an addition of offices to be built on the farm of Gallows Outon, Sorbie, 12th May 1847.

In considering the layouts of farmsteadings, the location, size, nature and produce of the farm is taken into account. The type of accommodation and dimensions are naturally in proportion to the function of the farm, and layouts show the interrelationship of buildings and the farming methods on the design.

An extensive survey was carried out on 319 existing farmsteadings (see Plates 36, 37) in 10 parishes, and 16 farms, which contain distinguishing features representing the regional architecture, were selected for intensive field study and plans.

Features are tabulated from field sheets made of the survey and these show the most prevalent aspects of the farmsteadings. The first table relates to the link relationship of the farmhouse and the layout of the steading:

TABLE 2

Link Relationship and Layout

	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolm	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	<i>f.</i>
Individual house with or without dairy	24	37	26	32	34	11	32	19	33	18	266
Connected with outhouses	1	6	6	6	2	7	15	5	-	4	53
Detached from complex	6	4	1	8	1	-	5	5	10	4	44
Elongated	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	5
Parallel	6	6	11	2	7	1	7	1	1	2	44
L Shaped	6	7	9	7	5	2	10	6	3	4	59
U Shaped	-	2	4	-	1	3	4	5	-	2	21
Courtyard	12	24	8	28	19	10	7	7	26	14	155
Scattered	-	3	-	-	2	1	14	2	-	-	22

ARCHIVES	OSNB	TYPE of BUILDING		Farmhouse	MAP REF.	1073/5	INTENSIVE	YES	S
							EXTENSIVE	-	
PLAN NO.	31B	No. of SURVEY BOOK	82	Year of SURVEY	1847	EXTANT	YES	DAIRY OFFICES ADDED ETC.	
						NON-EXTANT	-		
PARISH	Kirkmaiden								
No. of BUILDING in SURVEY BOOK	81								
NAME of BUILDING	Low Clanyard								
NAME MENTIONED in EARLIER MAP	Ainslie 1782								
HEIGHT	2 stories								
REPAIR	Large - indifferent.								
ROOFING	Slated								
STATE of OUTHouses and NO.	Indifferent								
ACREAGE	163								
TYPE of FARM	Stock and arable								
TYPE of LAND	Good arable								
GARDEN	Tended. 1/3 Acre								
VALUATION	Rent £345. 1866								

Extracts from Leases.
Tenant binds himself and his
foresaids to cart all the
materials for erecting houses.
ETC.

1850 First Edition

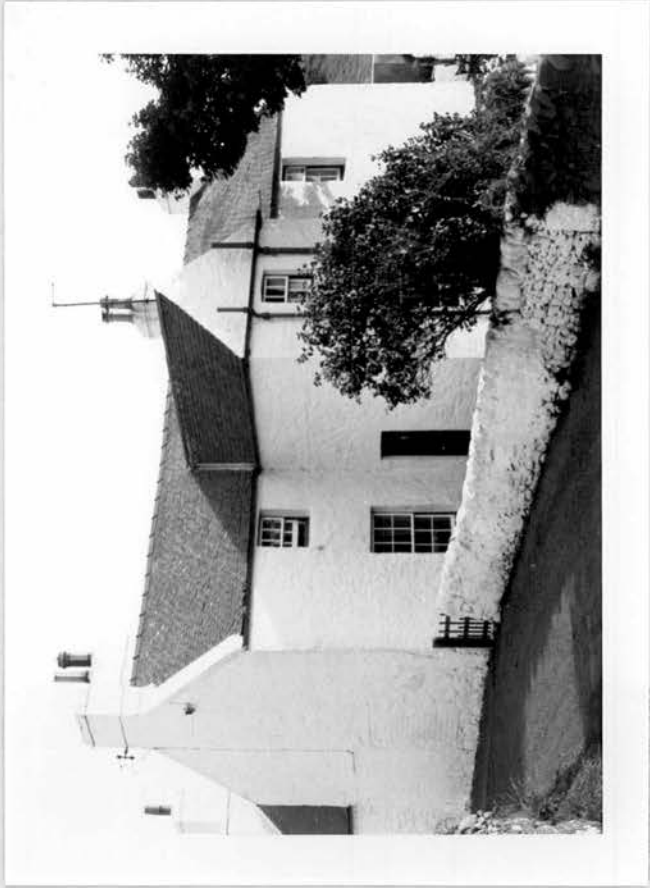
1890 O.S. SKETCH

FIELD STUDY YES		LARGE HOUSE ✓		SMALL HOUSE —		COTTAGE —		OTHER BUILDINGS		EXTENSIVE ✓ INTENSIVE ✓	
LOCATION		COUNTY		ADDRESS		MAP REFERENCE		FILING			
KIRKMAIDEN		WIGTOWNSHIRE		Low Clanyard Farm		NX 106374		Farmsteading K/C			
SURVEYOR		SURVEY DATE		FILM NO.		ELEV. PHOTO.		ASPECT		WALLING MATERIAL	
MOIRA SIMMONS		1975		11		YES		N.E.		Random Rubble Greywhacke	
				EXPOSURE NO.		7				DATE	
										September 1975	

CODED DESCRIPTION

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
A	✓									
B	✓		✓							
C	✓					✓			✓	
D		✓								
E	✓	✓			✓				✓	
F										
G	✓	✓	✓							
H	✓									
I	✓									
J				✓	✓					✓

SDD LISTED BUILDING CATEGORY B



In 83% of the farmsteadings, the dwelling-house, with or without a dairy-wing, is a separate unit. Only 17% are connected to other buildings, and are found in areas of small farms. A great proportion of these are noted in the Machers, compared to the Rhinns. In larger farms 14% of the farmhouses are completely detached from the complex.

The main layouts are courtyard and L-shaped, and the greatest number of scattered type layouts are found in the parish of Old Luce.

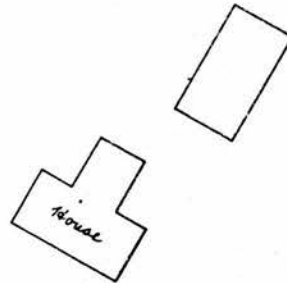
In pastoral areas, with some arable, there are many typical small cattle feeding farms, consisting of dwelling-house, byres, barns, stables, cart sheds and other sheds for food and implements.

Dwelling-houses are often single-storey, with or without an attic and the link-relationship to the other buildings is sometimes that of the detached house in the layout. On the other hand, the dwelling-house may have an identical plan to the detached house, but differ in link-relationship and layout, being connected with other buildings and laid out in courtyard, L-shaped (see Plate 38), parallel or U-shaped plan.

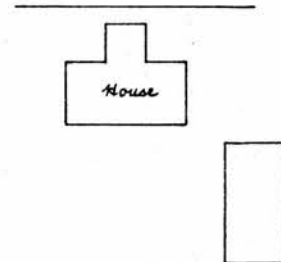
The evolution of the former linear layout for keeping cattle can be observed in Stonehouse, Sorbie (see Plates 39, 40). This farmstead has a single storey and attic house 40 feet by 26 feet with a boiling-house wing 17 feet by 14 feet. The rear of the house forms the north-east side of the courtyard plan. Attached to the rear corner of the house is the byre 68 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. The north-west side of the courtyard is formed by the old cattle-sheds 36 feet by 11 feet and a small stable 13 feet by 11 feet. The byre and the old cattle-shed range have dry-stone walls and the doorways face outwards and not into the courtyard. The south-west side of the courtyard is formed by the later range, consisting of barn 50 feet by 16 feet, cart-shed 17 feet by 16 feet, and the stable 29 feet by

LAYOUT OF FARMSTEADINGS

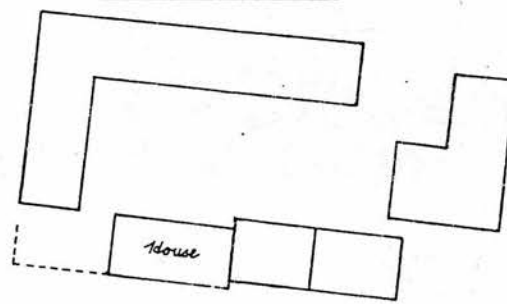
PINWHIRRIE
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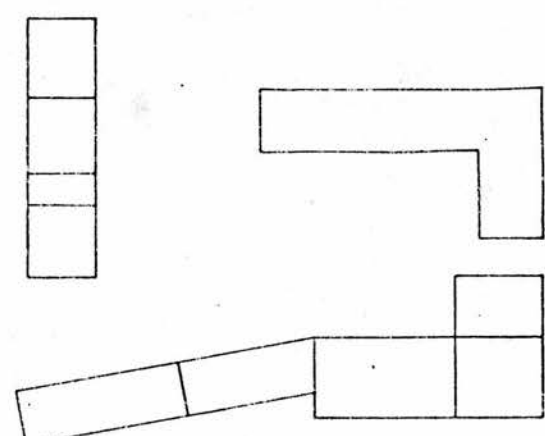
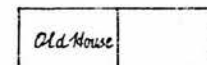
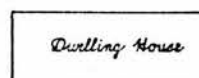
BALNAB
MAP REF. NX124609



LOW CHLENRY
MAP REF. NX136594



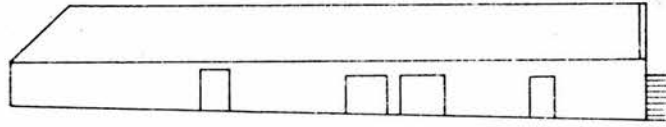
BEOCH
MAP REF. NX086654
RHP 4987/1
16 JULY 1838



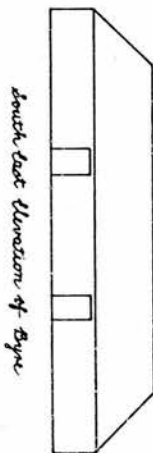
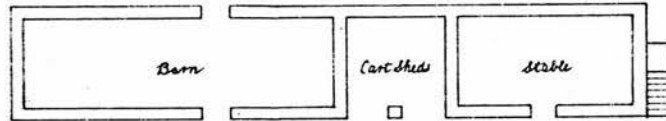
STONEHOUSE

MAP REF. NX413474

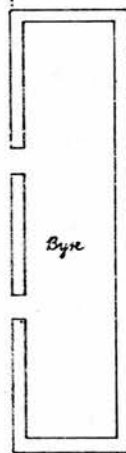
Drawn from RHP 4924



North east elevation of Barn, Cart Sheds and Stable

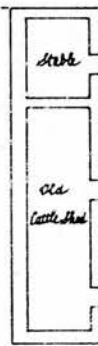


12 feet

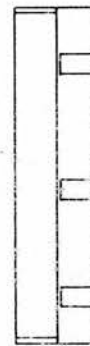


Byre

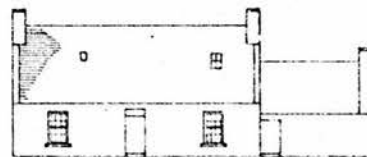
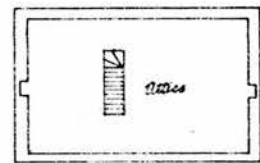
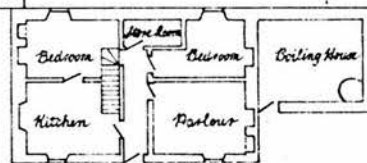
64 feet



12 feet



North West elevation of Cattle Shed and Stable



North east elevation



16 feet has an external stair on the gable wall leading to the loft. Doonhill, Sorbie (see Plates 14, 19) has a similar house 40 feet by 26 feet, which is completely attached to a range consisting of cattle-sheds 44 feet by 16 feet, cart-shed 8 feet by 16 feet, and tool-house 10 feet by 16 feet. Facing this range and 49 feet 6 inches distant is the parallel range comprising stable 19 feet by 18 feet, barn 34 feet by 18 feet, and straw-house 16 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. Again there are stairs leading to the loft above the stable. Beyond the dung-court and at right angles to the barn are old dry-stone walled cattle-sheds 38 feet by 11 feet.

The early linear layout, and its evolution, may be observed also in the study of small farmsteadings in the Machars. These are of the types which were worked in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by a number of small farmers, renting from 60 to 100 acres of arable⁴⁶ and where cattle were bred, fed and wintered in sheds or byres.⁴⁷ These small arable farms had just enough work for one pair of horses, and were tenanted 'by men who had originally been farm servants and they trusted a good deal to their own family to labour.'⁴⁸ A list of William McGirr's stock and crop on a small farm in Glasserton parish on the 19th March 1818 illustrates the function of this type of farm:

⁴⁶ OSO, Ordnance Survey Name Books of Survey of 1845-1849, op. cit.,

⁴⁷ OSA, xvii, 584.

⁴⁸ Biggar, op. cit., 18.

2 milk cows	£20	
2 stirks	£ 7	
1 mare	£ 7	
4 bolls of oats	£ 8	
1 cart, plough and harrows	£ 2	
1 pair of barn fanners	£ 1 : 2 : -	
3 bolls of oats for seed	£ 6	
	<hr/>	
	£51 : 2 : -	49
	<hr/>	

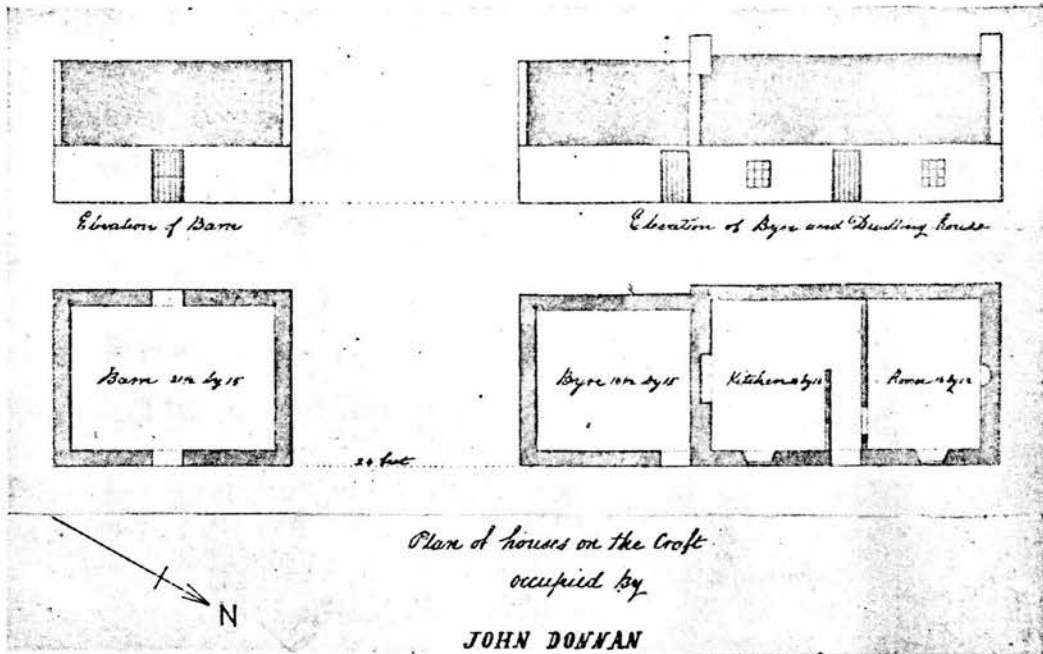
At the beginning of the nineteenth century improvements were being carried out on farmsteadings in Glasserton parish, on the small arable crofts of Moss Park, Paldouran, Kelly's Croft and Donnan's Croft. These were intensively surveyed and selected to show the evolution of original layouts, and to illustrate that many traditional early features survive in these buildings, which were simply and economically planned. At this date it is noticeable that the house is no longer interconnected to the attached farm offices.

Kelly's Croft (see Plates 41, 42) has a linear single-unit layout of single storey house 40 feet by 19 feet, attached, but not interconnected to barn 15 feet by 14 feet, and byre 15 feet by 14 feet. At a later date a small detached stable 18 feet by 16 feet was erected to the rear of the byre.

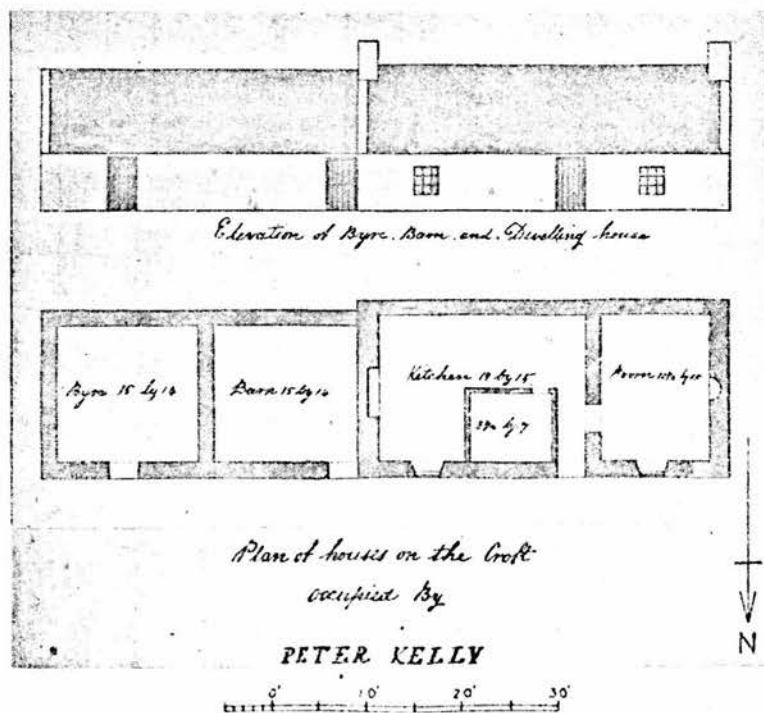
Donnan's Croft, now named West Drumrae (see Plates 41, 43, 44, 45) also had a linear layout with the single storey house 33 feet by 19 feet and byre 16 feet 6 inches by 15 feet attached.

⁴⁹ SRO, Seaforth Mun. G D 46/2/84 Estate Accounts List of William McGirr's stock and crop 19th March 1818.

DONNAN'S CROFT
MAP REF. NX 395426
RHP 4939



KELLY'S CROFT
MAP REF. NX 397422
RHP 4939





HOUSE ON

PLATE 42 KELLY'S CROFT AND STABLE Glasserton



HOUSE ON

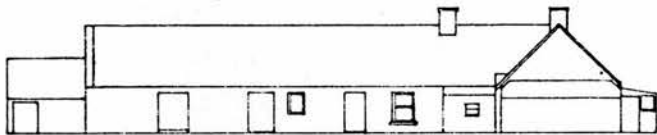
PLATE 44 DONNAN'S CROFT Glasserton

The barn 21 feet by 15 feet is detached 24 feet from the other range. The introduction of the dairying system necessitated additional improved buildings to the layout. This entailed the removal of the old barn and the part demolishing of the byre changing it into a lean-to shed. A complete range was constructed in L-shaped layout attached to the rear of the house. This comprised a bedroom 17 feet by 15 feet, dairy 6 feet 6 inches by 15 feet, stable 11 feet 6 inches by 15 feet, barn 22 feet by 15 feet, calf-house 11 feet 6 inches by 15 feet and lean-to shed 9 feet 6 inches by 7 feet. Parallel to this range, and at 12 feet from the south-east corner of the calf-house, an additional range was built with byre 39 feet by 22 feet, farrowing pens 13 feet by 22 feet, implement shed 14 feet by 22 feet, and an open calf-shed 12 feet by 22 feet.

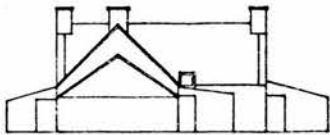
Paldouran, now named Low Drumrae (see Plates 46, 47, 48) consisted of two detached ranges forming an L-shaped layout. The single storey house 47 feet by 18 feet had byre 17 feet 6 inches by 14 feet attached. 32 feet to the east of the byre was positioned a dry-stone range of cart-shed 14 feet by 9 feet 6 inches, stable 14 feet by 9 feet, and barn 21 feet by 14 feet. A later byre addition linked the two original ranges into an unbroken L-shaped layout. A detached dry-stone stable 12 feet by 8 feet (see Plate 49) is situated 10 feet from the south-east corner of the dwelling-house.

Moss Park (see Plates 50, 51, 52, 53, 54) also had two detached ranges, but these formed a parallel layout. The single storey house measured 40 feet by 18 feet. At a distance of 79 feet to the south of the rear of the dwelling-house is the main range with stable

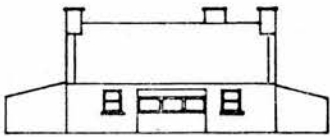
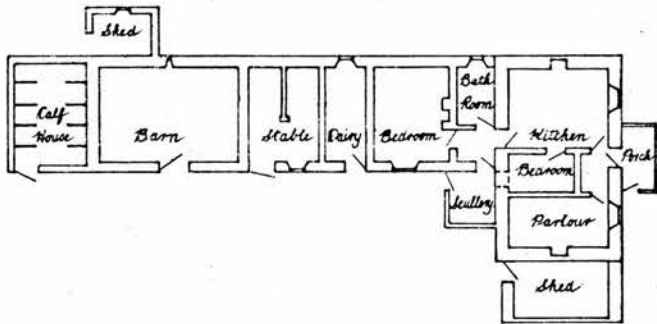
DONNAN'S CROFT
near WEST DRUMRAE
 MAP REF. NX 395426



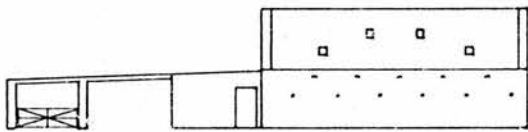
South east elevation



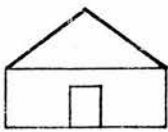
South west elevation



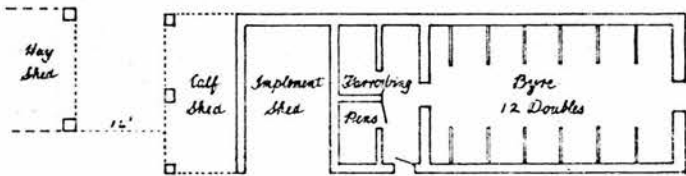
North east elevation



South east elevation



North east elevation



Calf House

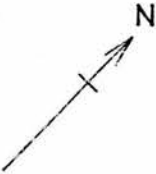




PLATE 45 MAIN RANGE Donnan's Croft, Glasserton



PLATE 47 ORIGINAL STEADING Paldouran, Glasserton

MAP REF. NX 403424



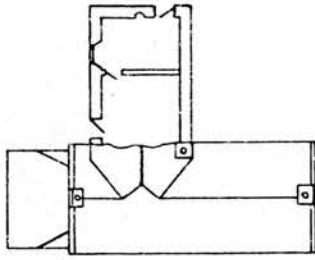


PLATE 48 REAR VIEW OF ORIGINAL AND LATER BUILT-IN SECTION
Paldouran, Glasserton

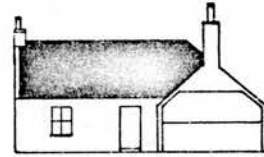


PLATE 49 STABLE Paldouran, Glasserton

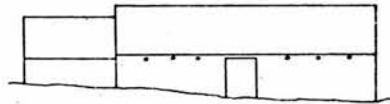
MOSS PARK
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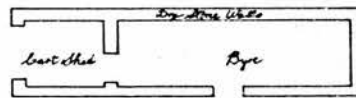
North Elevation



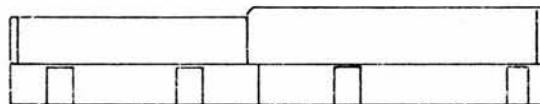
East Elevation



North Elevation of Cart Shed and Byre



New Range



South Elevation



Barn Yard

60' 0"

60' 0"



Dwelling House





PLATE 51 MOSS PARK Glasserton



PLATE 52 HIPPED-IN REAR WING Moss Park, Glasserton



PLATE 53 OLD RANGE Moss Park, Glasserton



PLATE 54 NEW RANGE Moss Park, Glasserton

14 feet by 13 feet, byre 22 feet by 13 feet, barn 30 feet by 14 feet and dairy 10 feet by 14 feet. Parallel to and 60 feet south from the latter range is a later dry-stone walled range of byre 38 feet by 11 feet and cart-shed 13 feet by 11 feet.

The layouts of medium sized farms, containing from 100 to 150 acres of arable, and large farms from this latter figure upwards to approximately 600 acres of arable, have been found to be the result of addition to the simple L-shaped or courtyard plan of the early decades of the nineteenth century. The farmhouse gradually became further detached, in larger farms, from its initial position within the complex as increased accommodation was required.

This may be observed in Beoch, Inch. It was described in the first half of the nineteenth century as 'a good large farm of 1,300 acres of which 380 were arable'.⁵⁰ In 1838 the plan (see Plate 36) shows that the original dwelling was already detached from the courtyard plan of the farm-offices of byres, stable, cart-shed, straw-houses, storehouse, toolhouse, barn and water-threshing mill. (see Plates 55, 56) A later dwelling-house had already been erected to the north of the original house and in an even more detached position (see Plate 57).

The report accompanying the above plan stated that at this period:

Dwelling-house will require a new roof, and most of the windows are entirely done.

⁵⁰ OSO, Ordnance Survey Name Book 17, Beoch.



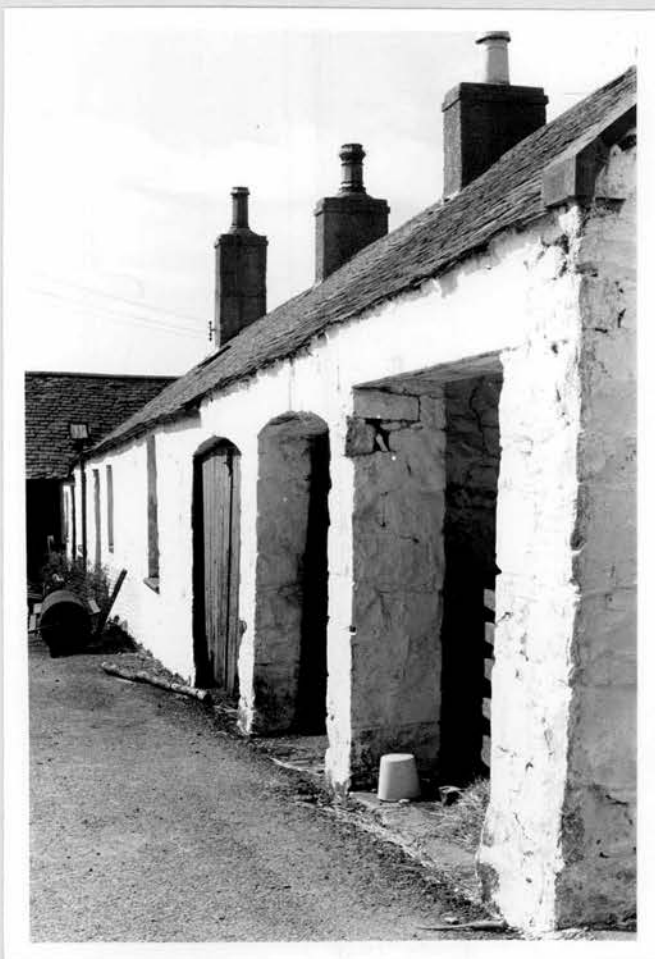


PLATE 55
STABLING AND CARTSHED
 Beoch, Inch



PLATE 56 BYRE AND BARN Beoch, Inch



PLATE 57 BEOCH Inch



PLATE 59 ORIGINAL HOUSE Cullorpattie, Inch

Old farmhouse is now a cot-house and quite done.

Byre has a good slate roof.

Boiler-house is in good condition.

Stable and toolhouse - the thatch roof is quite done.

Small cart-shed with granary above have a slate roof.

Feeding byre and storehouse - byre will hold six cattle, walls are good, but has thatch roof.

Small cartshed at end of above - thatch roof entirely decayed.

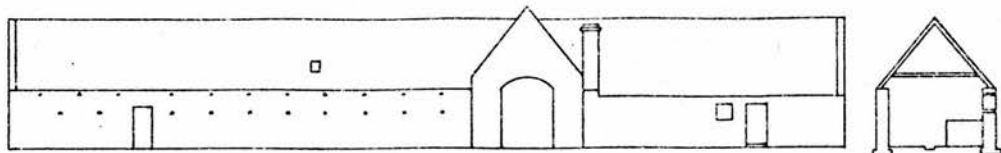
Barn pretty good, one lead pen lets in a little water. Barn too small, will require an addition of 18 to 20 feet on north end. If this extension is made it will require a new cart-shed as the site would be required for barn.' ⁵¹

Cullorpatie, Inch (see Plate 58) was 'a single storey thatched farmhouse.' ⁵² The change in the steading to courtyard plan evolved as the requirements were met for dairy farming, which was conducted on a small scale to supply milk for the workers on the Earl of Stair's estate. The single storey with attic dwelling-house and wing (see Plate 59) is attached to the dairyman's house and wing. (see Plate 60) 10 feet from the farmhouse is the north west range of cart-sheds, root-house, strawhouse and stables. (see Plate 61) Hipped in to the north east end of this range is a byre, and to the north west end of this range, outside the main courtyard area, is a double cottage for workers. (see Plate 62) The actual courtyard plan was completed at a later date with a small byre attached to the south east corner of the main byre.

⁵¹ SRO, R.H.P. 4987/2 Surveyor's Report relating to Beoch 1838.

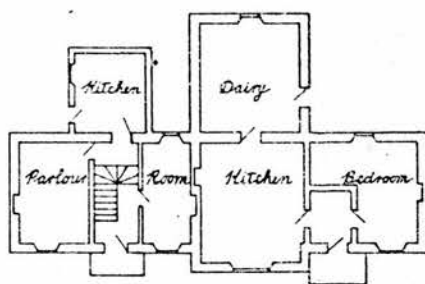
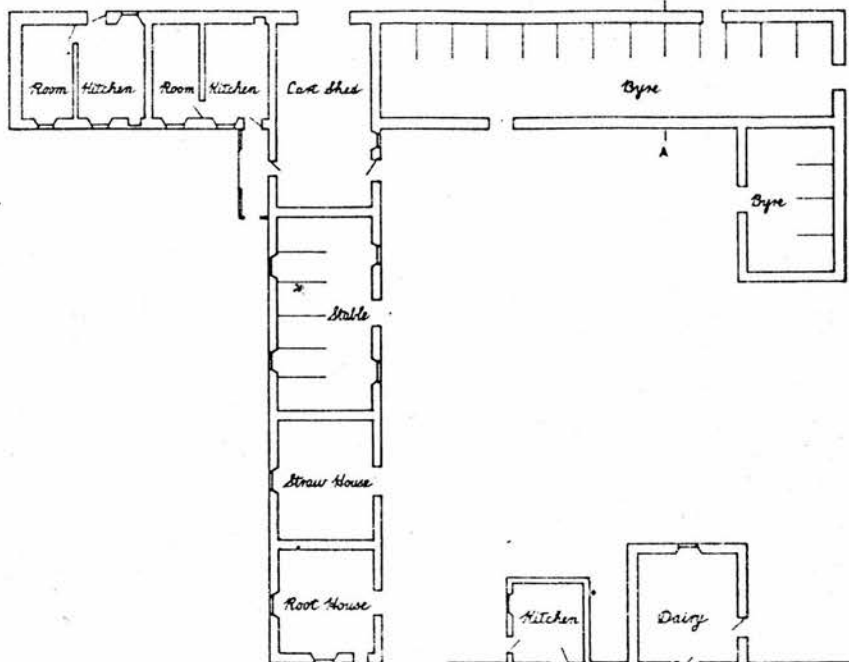
⁵² OSO, Ordnance Survey Name Book 20, Cullorpatie.

CULLORPATTIE
MAP REF. NX 106672



North East Elevation of Byre, Cart Shed and Cottages

Section at A-A



South West Elevation of House and Dairy Maid's House

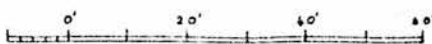




PLATE 60 ORIGINAL HOUSE AND DAIRY HOUSE
Cullorpattie, Inch

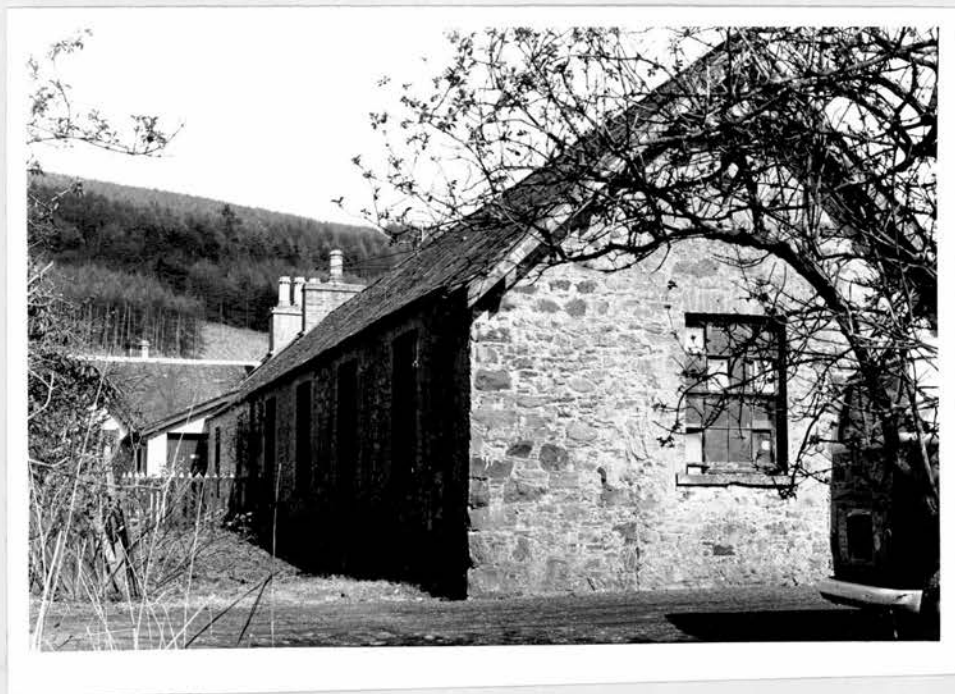


PLATE 61 CARTSHEDS, STOREHOUSES AND STABLE
Cullorpattie, Inch



PLATE 62 BYRE, CARTSHED AND WORKERS' COTTAGES
Cullorpattie, Inch



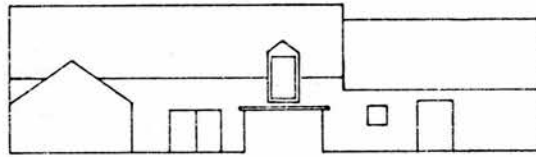
PLATE 64 ORIGINAL CLAY-WALLED FARM HOUSE AND DAIRYMAN'S
HOUSE Caldonshill, Stoneykirk

At Caldonshill, Stoneykirk (see Plate 63) the east of the courtyard consists of the original clay walled farmhouse with attic and dairyman's house. (see Plate 64) Adjacent to this latter building is the implement shed. This is connected to the south range, which is a byre. (see Plate 65) The west range is also a byre and is attached to the north and south ranges. The north range has a barn, which is partly constructed with clay walling. There was formerly an open horse-walk outside the west gable of the barn. (see Plate 66) The other units in this range are cart-sheds with hay-loft above and stable. (see Plate 67) At the rear of the barn and interconnected to it is a straw-barn. Adjacent to the latter building, and at the rear of the cart-shed, is a calf-house. (see Plate 68) A one and a half storey farmhouse (see Plate 69) was later built 9 feet to the east of the original dwelling-house.

Chilcarroch, Mochrum (see Plate 70) has a courtyard layout, which was built in the early nineteenth century. The south range is formed by the single storey and attic farmhouse. (see Plate 71) The west range is 14 feet from the west gable of the house and it has external stairs on the south gable leading to the hay-loft and granary. (see Plate 72) The range contains a stable, cart-shed (see Plate 73) and barn, which has an open horse-walk 32 feet in diameter outside the west wall. The north range is built on to the north gable of the barn. It has a straw-barn and byre. Attached to this is the east range, which is another byre.

The courtyard plan is shown to have been infilled, at a later date, with buildings for the purposes of dairy farming. Interconnected to the south end of the latter byre is a dairy with

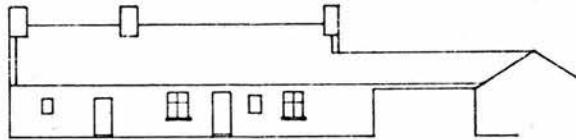
CALDONSHILL
MAP REF. NX071533



South Elevation of Barn, Cart Shed, Hay Loft and Stable.



Section A-A



West Elevation of Dairy Man's House, Original Dwelling House and Implement Shed.

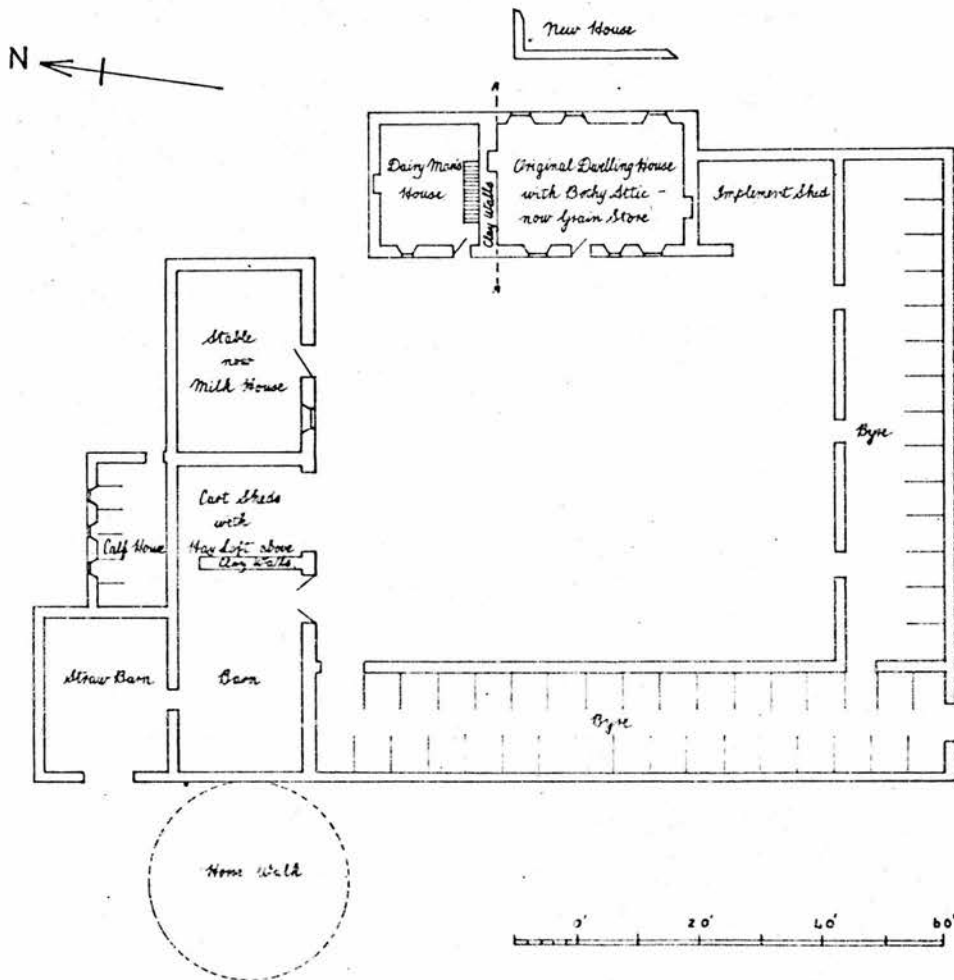




PLATE 65 SINGLE BYRE SOUTH RANGE Caldonshill, Stoneykirk

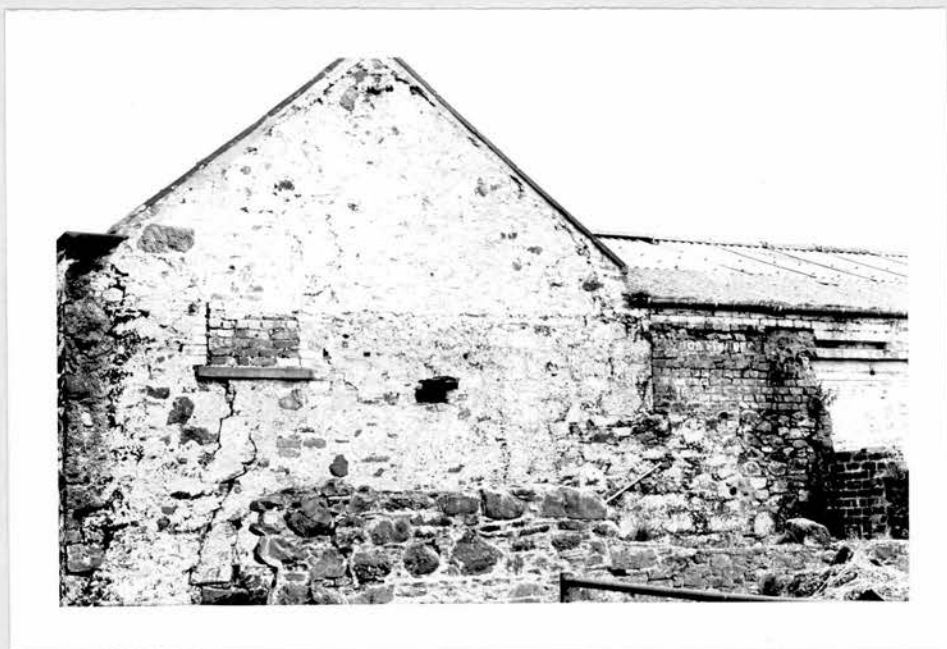


PLATE 66 BARN WEST RANGE Horse walk drive shaft entry.
Caldonshill, Stoneykirk



PLATE 67 CART SHEDS WITH HAY LOFT AND STABLE
Caldonshill, Stoneykirk



PLATE 68 CALF PENS AT REAR OF CARTSHEDS Caldonshill,
Stoneykirk

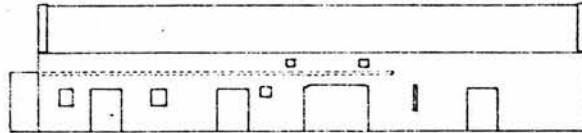


PLATE 69 CALDONSHILL Stoneykirk

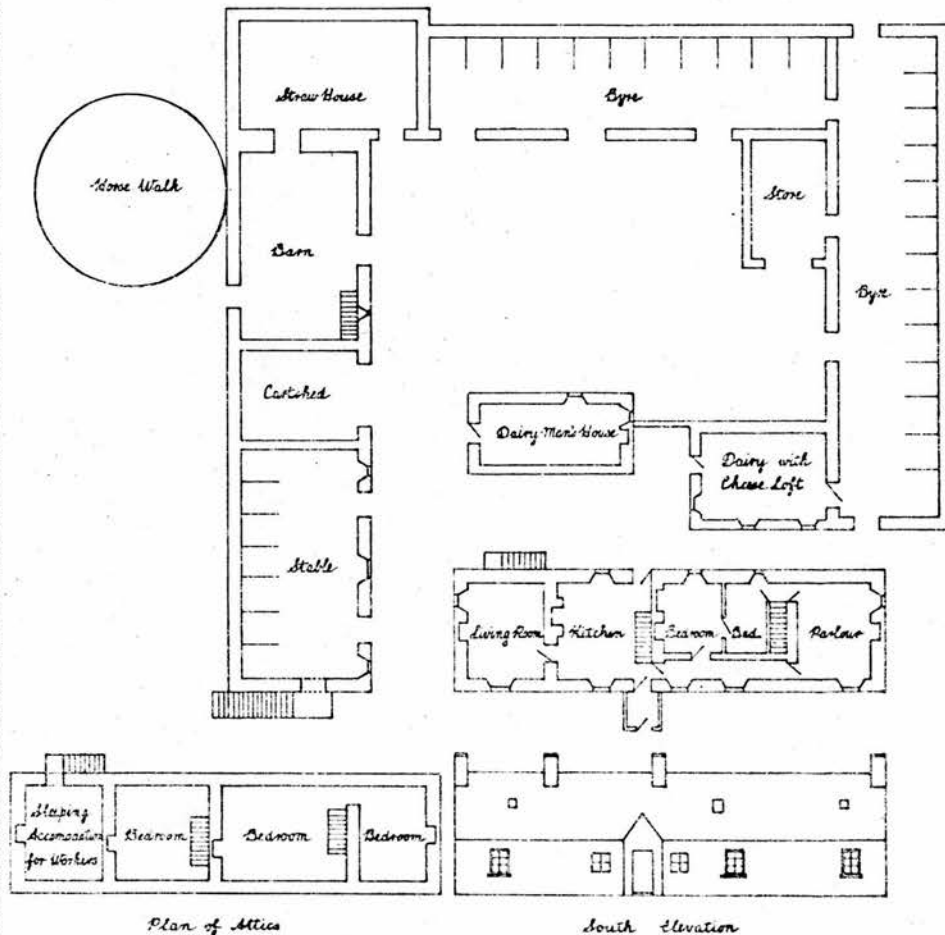


PLATE 71 CHILCARROCH Mochrum

CHILCARROCH
MAP REF. NX351498



East Elevation of Stable, Cartshed and Barn with Hayloft and Granary



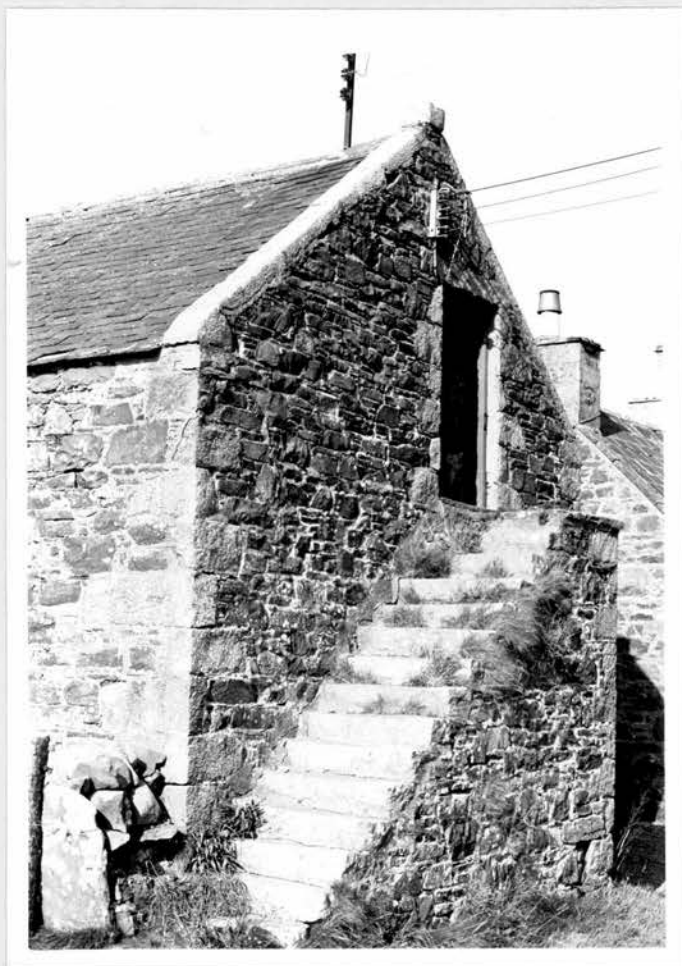


PLATE 72

HAY LOFT AND GRANARY
ABOVE STABLES

Chilcarroch, Mochrum

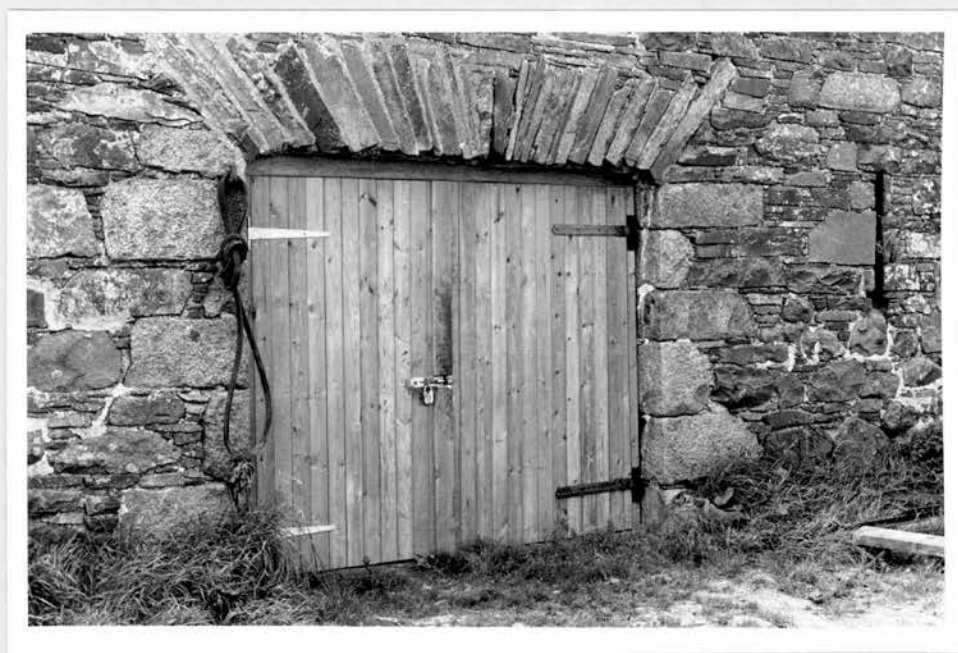


PLATE 73 ARCHED CARTSHED AND SLIT WINDOW Chilcarroch,
Mochrum

cheese loft above. (see Plate 74) The dairyman's house is 9 feet 6 inches west of the dairy and cheese loft. The intervening space is linked by a 5 feet screening wall, which forms part of the inner cattle court. A root-house is built into the right angle formed by the two byres.

Outer Blair, Stoneykirk (see Plate 75) also illustrates the infilling of the courtyard and the use of original walling to incorporate later buildings. The south side of the courtyard has, in this instance, a single storey and attic clay walled farmhouse with wing. (see Plate 76) The south range is 6 feet from the dwelling-house and has a dairy, house and cheese loft (see Plate 77) granary with loft and byre. (see Plate 78) 10 feet to the north of the house and forming the west side of the courtyard is the original clay walled range of stable and byre. (see Plate 79) The north range is a clay walled byre (see Plate 80) which is interconnected to the west range. The east range consists of a double byre, which is interconnected to the north range. The courtyard is infilled in the north west angle by a barn and cart-shed with granary. (see Plate 81) The north east angle is infilled with a stable and store. (see Plate 82)

Low Claryard, Kirkmaiden (see Plate 83) had an L shaped layout, which later evolved in the dairying era into an F shape. The two storey farmhouse has a wing (see Plates 31, 32) and is detached from the steading. The east range has a stable (see Plate 34) loose-boxes and straw-house. Connected to the east wall of the stable is the piggery. (see Plate 35) The south range has a barn (see Plate 33) and an open horse-walk 32 feet in diameter situated at the south west rear. It also contains a

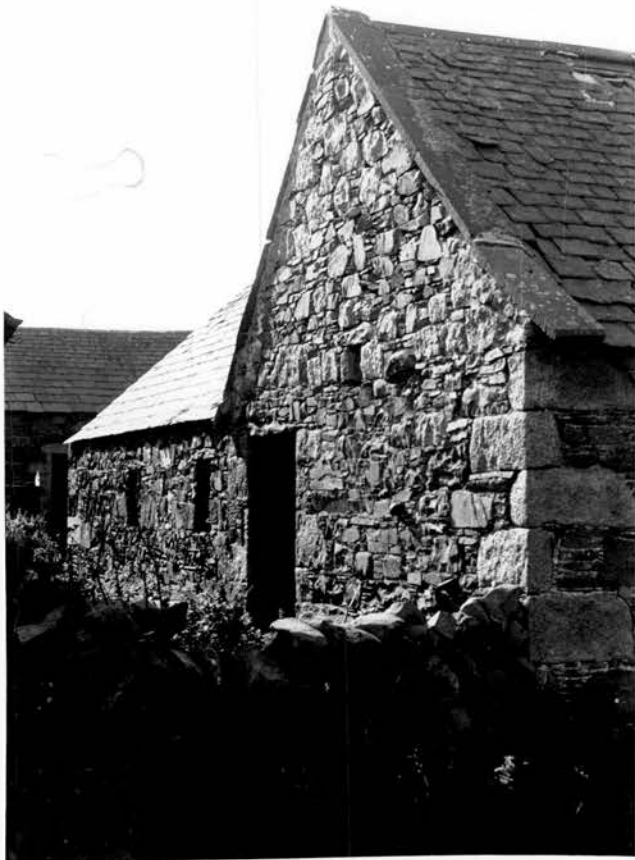
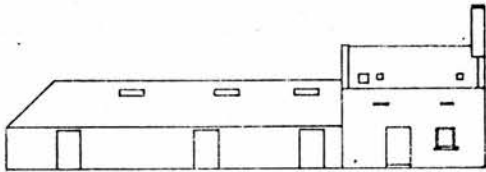


PLATE 74
DAIRY AND CHEESE LOFT
 attached to end of Byre
 Chilcarroch, Mochrum

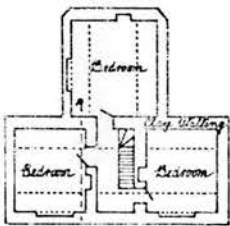
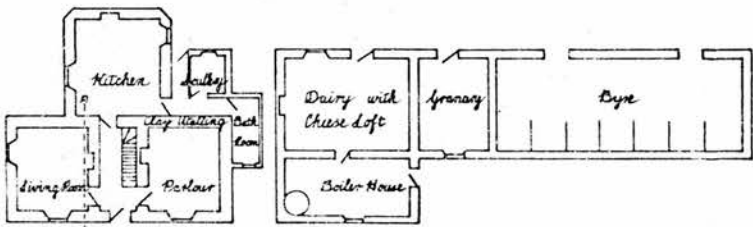
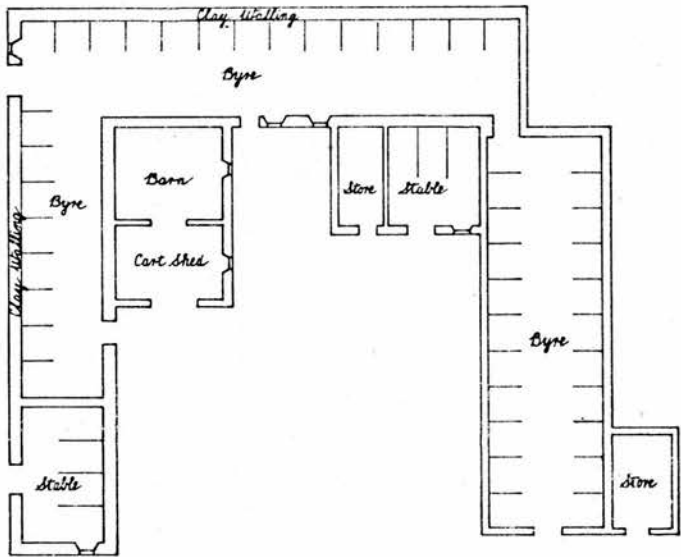


PLATE 76 CLAY-WALLED FARMHOUSE Outer Blair, Stoneykirk

OUTER BLAIR
MAP REF. NX083551



North elevation of Byre, granary, Dairy and Chase Loft



Plan of Attics



South elevation



West elevation and section A-A





PLATE 77 DAIRY, HOUSE AND CHEESE LOFT Outer Blair,
Stoneykirk



PLATE 78 DAIRY, GRANARY WITH LOFT AND BYRE South Range,
Outer Blair, Stoneykirk

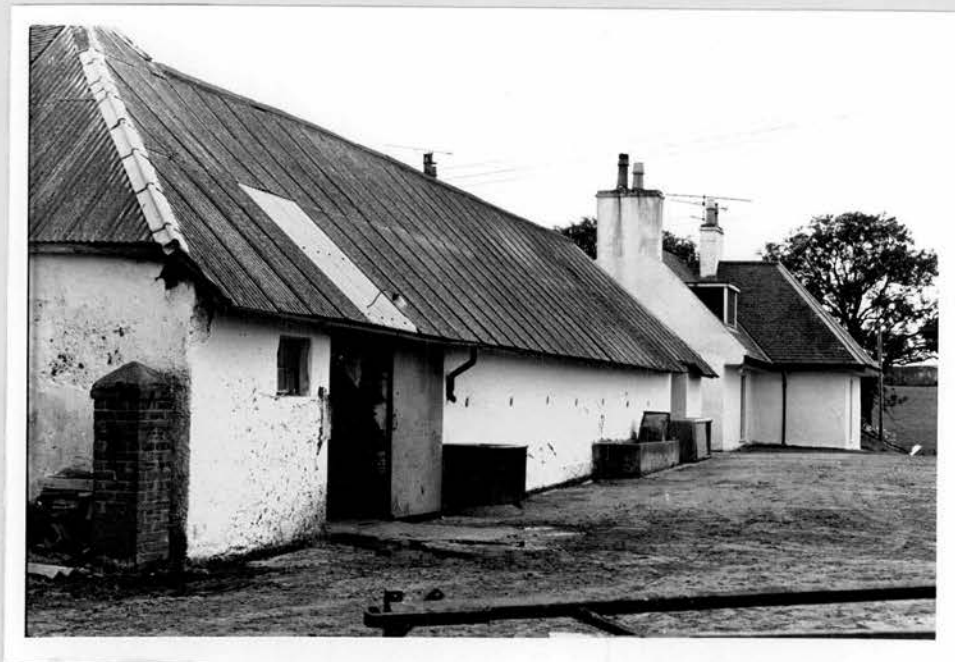


PLATE 79 ORIGINAL CLAY-WALLED STABLE AND BYRE
West Range, Outer Blair, Stoneykirk



PLATE 80
INTERIOR OF CLAY-
WALLED BYRE
North Range, Outer
Blair, Stoneykirk

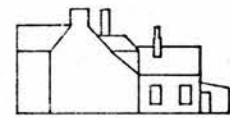
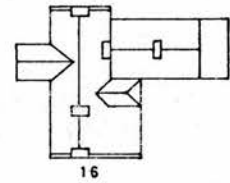
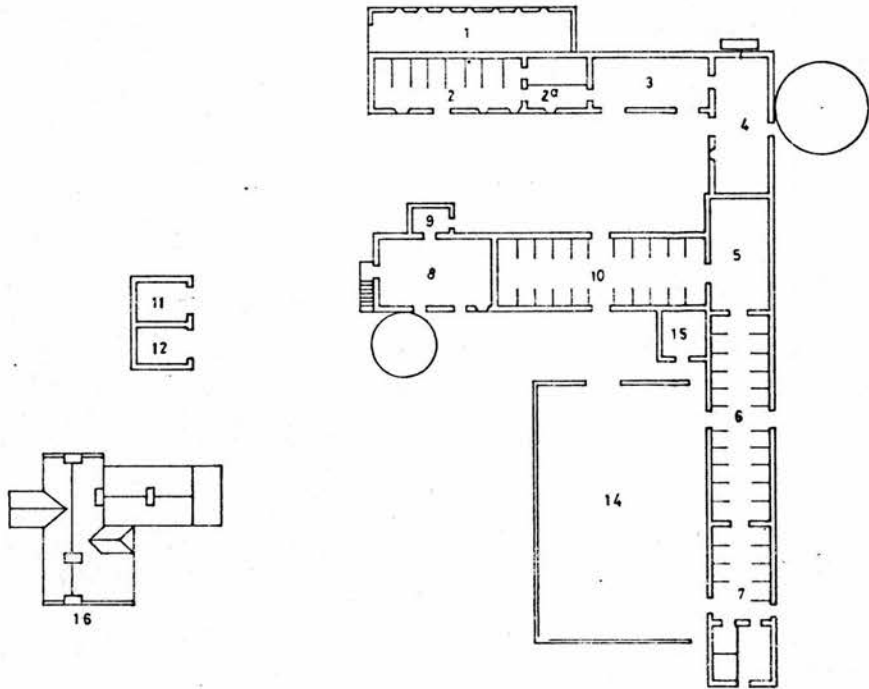


PLATE 81 BARN, CARTSHED AND HAY LOFT Outer Blair,
Stoneykirk



PLATE 82 STABLE AND STORE Infilling Courtyard,
Outer Blair, Stoneykirk

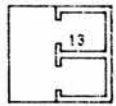
LOW CLANYARD
MAP REF. NX106374



West elevation



North elevation



root-house, the original byre and a later byre, bull and calf-pens. (see Plate 84) Connected to the root-house is the west range, which consists of a byre and a dairy with cheese loft and boiler-house (see Plates 85, 86) which had an open pony-walk for churning butter situated at the west wall.⁵³ A gig-house and implement shed is situated 30 feet east of the wing of the farmhouse.

Culnoag, Sorbie (see Plate 15). This early courtyard plan shows the detached single storey and attic house with dairy wing. The south west range contains cattle-shed, tool-house, stable and straw-house. Attached to the cattle-shed and forming the north west range is a cart-shed. The north east range has a stable and barn (see Plate 87) and connected to the east corner of the barn was a horse-walk. The south east range has contiguous parallel buildings of straw-house and byre, which are attached to the south east end of the barn. (see Plate 88)

The early courtyard plan has now been altered by the introduction of buildings for the increased dairying function of the farm. (see Plate 89) 12 feet and south east from the altered farmhouse (see Plates 90, 91) is a separate dairy with cheese loft and boiler-house. (see Plate 92) The courtyard is infilled with a hay-shed in front of the stable and barn. On the outside and on the north west of the courtyard is a later byre (see Plate 93) and to the south west of this byre, and with a frontage in line with the south west range is a stable with hay-loft. (see Plate 94)

⁵³ Information supplied by James McKittrick, Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden.



PLATE 84 ORIGINAL AND LATER BYRES South Range
Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden



PLATE 85 BYRE, DAIRY AND CHEESE LOFT West Range
Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden



PLATE 86 DAIRY AND CHEESE LOFT Low Clanyard,
Kirkmaiden



PLATE 87 STABLE AND BARN North East Range
Culnoag, Sorbie



PLATE 88 STRAW HOUSE AND BYRE South East Range
Culnoag, Sorbie



PLATE 90 CULNOAG Sorbie

CULNOAG
MAP REF NX420472

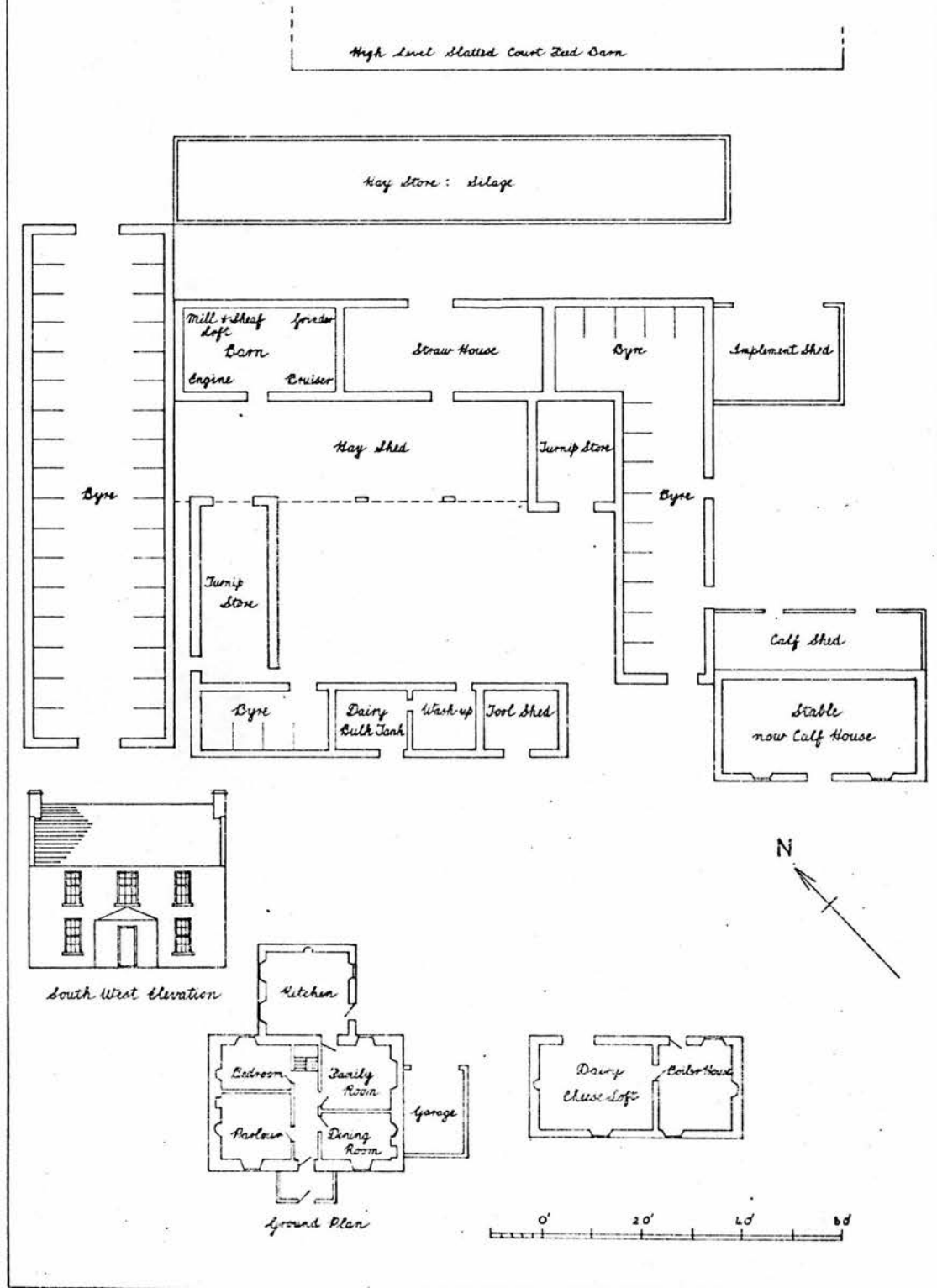




PLATE 91 CULNOAG FARMHOUSE AND OFFICES Sorbie



PLATE 92 ORIGINAL SMALL REAR WING DAIRY Later dairy with
cheese loft and boiler house. Culnoag, Sorbie

Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk (see Plate 95) shows the original planned single courtyard of the steading. This is situated 110 feet from the rear of the detached two storey dwelling-house (see Plate 96) with its two storey wing. (see Plate 97) The south east range contained boiler-house, byre, dairy-house and milk-house. The south west range is 11 feet west of the boiler-house and contained smithy and tool-house, stable, potato-house, cart-sheds and dressing barn. (see Plate 98) The north west range is attached to the barn and had straw-house, byre and root-house. The north east range is comprised of two buildings 11 feet apart; firstly a cattle-shed and a root-house, and secondly a calf-house and cattle-shed.

The original single courtyard layout of the farm offices was evolved into a complex layout (see Plate 99) where four courtyards are contained within the main outer courtyard. (see Plates 100, 101, 102, 103) The original layout forms the south corner of the present layout. The boiler-house and part of the byre were rebuilt to house the later dairy and cheese-loft. (see Plate 104) To the north west of the courtyards further buildings have been erected to meet the increased needs of dairying (see Plates 105, 106) and parallel to and 40 feet from the south west range is an extended range of buildings for the accommodation of workers and implements. (see Plate 107)



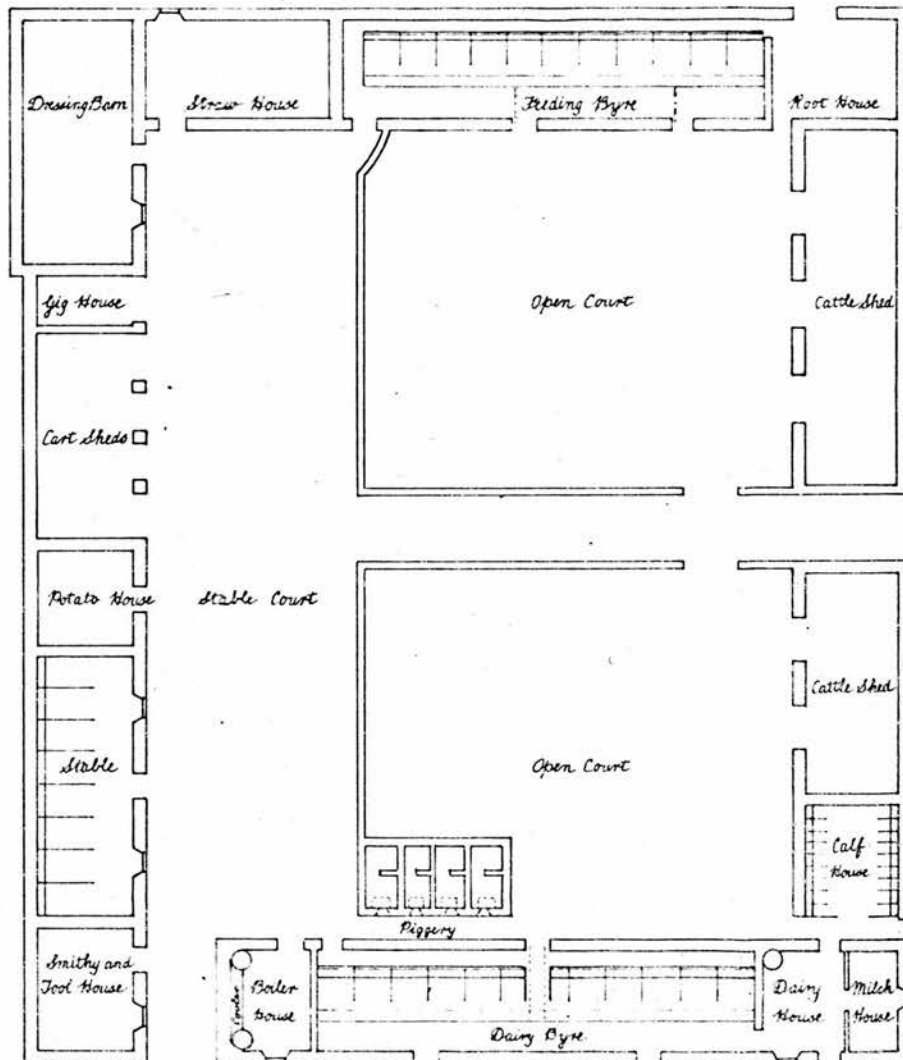
PLATE 93 LATER BYRE Outwith the North West Range.
Culnoag, Sorbie



PLATE 94 STABLE WITH HAY LOFT Culnoag, Sorbie

GARTHLAND MAINS
MAP REF. NX077555

Drawn from RHP 4918



0' 20' 40' 60'





PLATE 96 GARTHLAND MAINS Stoneykirk



PLATE 97 TWO STOREY WING Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk



PLATE 98 SOUTH WEST RANGE Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk



PLATE 100 CARTSHEDS AND BULL PENS Garthland Mains,
Stoneykirk

GARTHLAND MAINS
MAP REF. NX077555

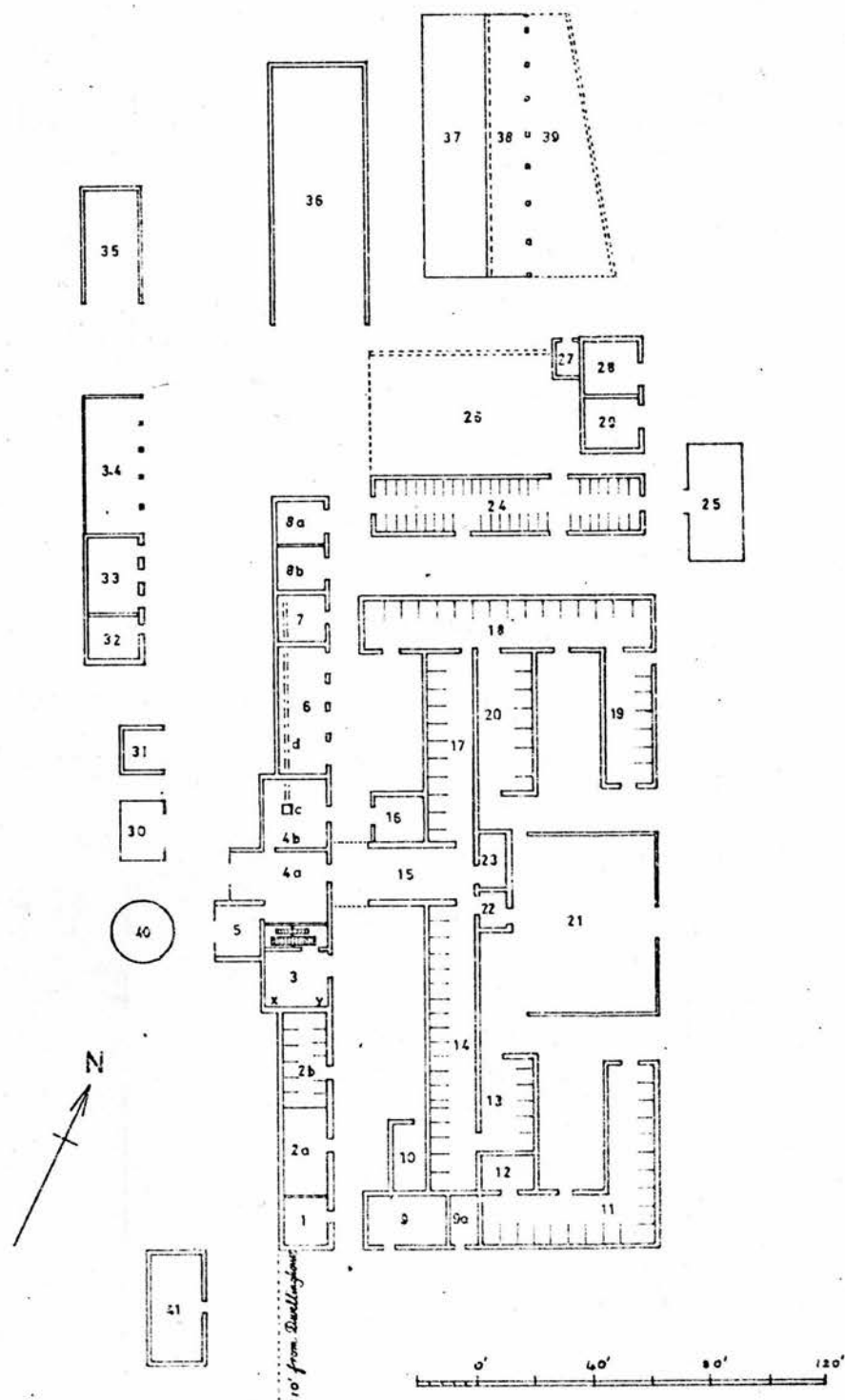




PLATE 101 BYRE AT NORTH EAST CORNER Carthland Mains
Stoneykirk



PLATE 102 NORTH EAST CORNER WITH WALLED MIDDEN
Carthland Mains, Stoneykirk



PLATE 103 VIEW OF LONG CENTRAL COURT FROM NORTH
Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk



PLATE 104 DAIRY AND CHEESE LOFT Garthland Mains,
Stoneykirk

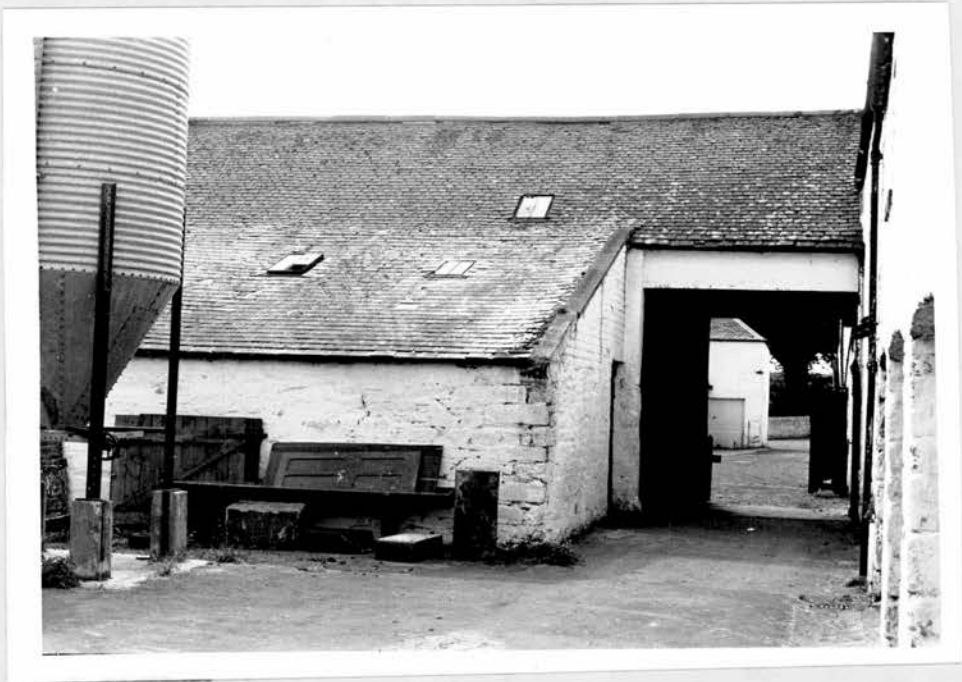


PLATE 105 STRAW HOUSE WITH ARCHWAY AND MEAL HOUSE
Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk



PLATE 106 DAIRY AND WASH HOUSE Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk



PLATE 107 DAIRYMAN'S HOUSE Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk



PLATE 108 CHALLOCHMUN Old Luce

Farmhouses

From the late eighteenth century the removal, improvement or enlargement of farmhouses, as has already been observed on certain estates, was contemporaneous with the change in the layouts of the farmsteadings. The Statistical Accounts of the various parishes corroborate the evidence of estate papers in regard to the dwelling-houses. In the late eighteenth century in Sorbie 'the old farm-houses were taken down and new ones erected on their site'.⁵⁴ In Leswalt it was considered that 'farmers lived better and in more elegance than formerly in their houses'.⁵⁵ In Whithorn the view was held that:

No set of men deserved good lodgings more than farmers do. In this parish these have improved much in the last 20 years. They are often with slate and divided into convenient apartments.'⁵⁶

In Old Luce:

The arable farms are all enclosed, and the improvement of farmhouses is going hand in hand with the improvement of land. So late as 1780 they were, almost without exception, miserable hovels. Since that time about 20 have been built, all of them good, having not only the farmhouses, but the offices with slated roofs, and many of them enlarged.'⁵⁷

⁵⁴ OSA i, 258.

⁵⁵ Ibid, iii, 322.

⁵⁶ Ibid, xvi, 282.

⁵⁷ Ibid, xiv, 493.

In Mochrum 'several large farms were divided into small ones by Sir William Maxwell, and new farmhouses are going up and a number of excellent ones are erected where only a few miserable huts stood before.' ⁵⁸

The Second Statistical Accounts, however, record that the general improvement of farmhouses took place in the early decades of the nineteenth century. In Inch 'the farmhouses about 50 years ago were very miserable, but now they are comfortable dwellings.' ⁵⁹ In Kirkcolum 'when the First Statistical Account was drawn up there was only one slated house, and now on all the considerable farms, in number about 40, the farmhouses are slated and their offices are for the most part slated too.' ⁶⁰ In the parish of Stoneykirk 'within the last 25 years a great number of farmhouses have been erected, all of which are very commodious and handsome and many of two storeys.' ⁶¹

The intention in this section is to give details concerning typical farmhouses found on small, medium and large farmsteadings with a predominance of vernacular content. Building materials are dealt with in a following section. It may be stated at this point, however, that as far as walling material and construction are concerned, nearly all the farmhouses in the extensive survey are noted to be built of random rubble. Over the country, 70% of the dwelling-houses are of irregular uncoursed random rubble,

⁵⁸ OSA, xvii, 563.

⁵⁹ NSA, iv, 91.

⁶⁰ Ibid, 122.

⁶¹ Ibid, 165.

which is lime washed, usually in cream. Irregular random rubble, built to courses is observed to be a feature of Mochrum and Old Luce, with a predominance of emphasized quoins in Mochrum. Inch has the only twelve farmsteadings, which were named in the 1840s, which are now built of brick. This material was made available from the Stranraer Brick and Tile Works:

TABLE 3

Walling Technique

	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolm	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	f
Walls limewashed	18	24	29	32	20	17	39	17	19	7	222
Plastered or harled	2	5	3	5	2	-	1	6	11	10	45
Irregular random rubble uncoursed	25	23	27	37	11	18	24	18	25	17	225
Irregular random rubble built to courses	-	-	-	-	20	-	18	1	-	-	39
Squared rubble coursed	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Coursed and snecked	-	3	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	9
Quarry faced squared rubble	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	1	-	7
Emphasized Quoins	2	4	3	-	11	2	6	-	4	5	37
Ashlar	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Brick	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Brick dressing at corners	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

78% of the roofing material is small thin slate, and the use of large thin slate is almost confined to Glasserton and Whithorn:

TABLE 4

	Roof Material										
	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolum	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	f
Small thin slate	15	36	28	37	27	13	43	13	29	10	251
Small thick slate	-	7	4	1	8	7	4	8	-	3	42
Large thin slate	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	23
Large thick slate	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	4	12
Tile	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Composition tile	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Patterned	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Corrugated	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2

84% of the farmhouses are gable-ended with plain close eaves and 69% have copings at the gable (see Plates 108, 109, 110, 90, 31, 111):



PLATE 109 KIRKBRYDE Kirkcolm



PLATE 110 GALLOWS OUTON Sorbie



PLATE 111 HIGH CULGROAT Stoneykirk



PLATE 112 KIRKMABRICK Original farmhouse now dairyman's house. Stoneykirk

TABLE 5

	Roof Shape										
	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolum	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	
Gable	25	43	31	37	34	18	42	25	31	21	273
Hipped	2	3	1	1	2	-	3	-	3	1	16
Single Pitch	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	7
M shaped	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	7
Overhang at gable	4	2	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	16
Coping at gable	15	30	26	23	26	12	31	22	23	12	220
Plain close verge at gable	-	3	-	19	3	6	5	-	-	-	36
Exposed rafters at eaves	2	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	3	3	15
Plain close eaves	17	34	28	36	30	18	40	23	29	15	270
Overhang at eaves	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	4	13
Bargeboards at gable	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	10
Exposed rafters at gable	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	5

90% have chimneys which are situated at the gable-end and which have rectangular stacks. Some of the larger farmhouses have chimneys also passing through the ridge. (see Plates 112, 113, 114, 115) There is a feature in Whithorn of square chimney pots being set at an angle to the rectangular stacks (see Plates 116, 117):



PLATE 113 LATER FARMHOUSE Kirkmabrick, Stoneykirk

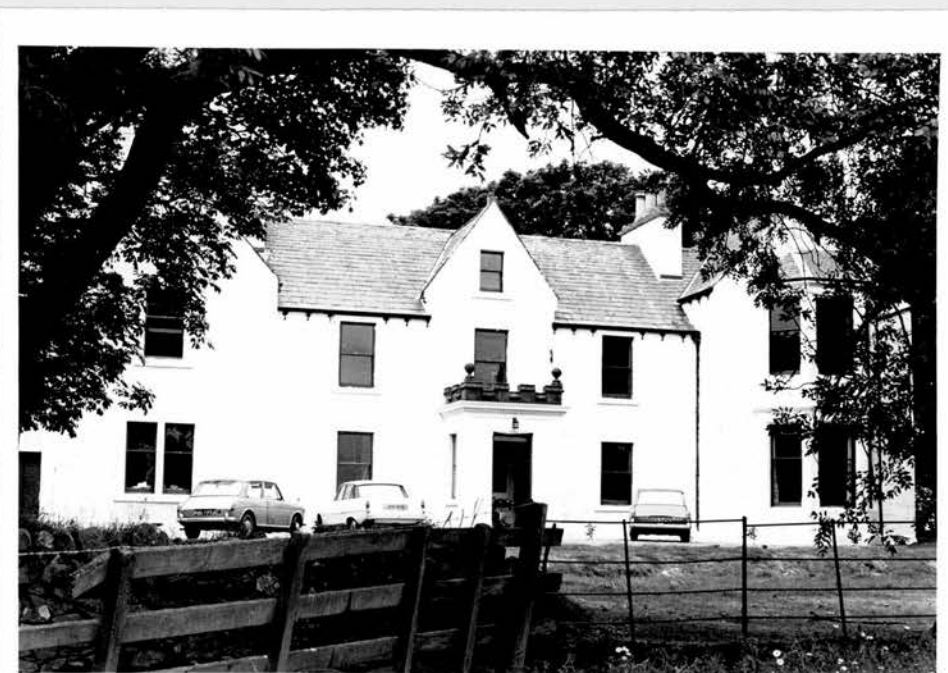


PLATE 114 DRUMBREDDAN Stoneykirk



PLATE 115 NORTH BARSALLOCH Mochrum

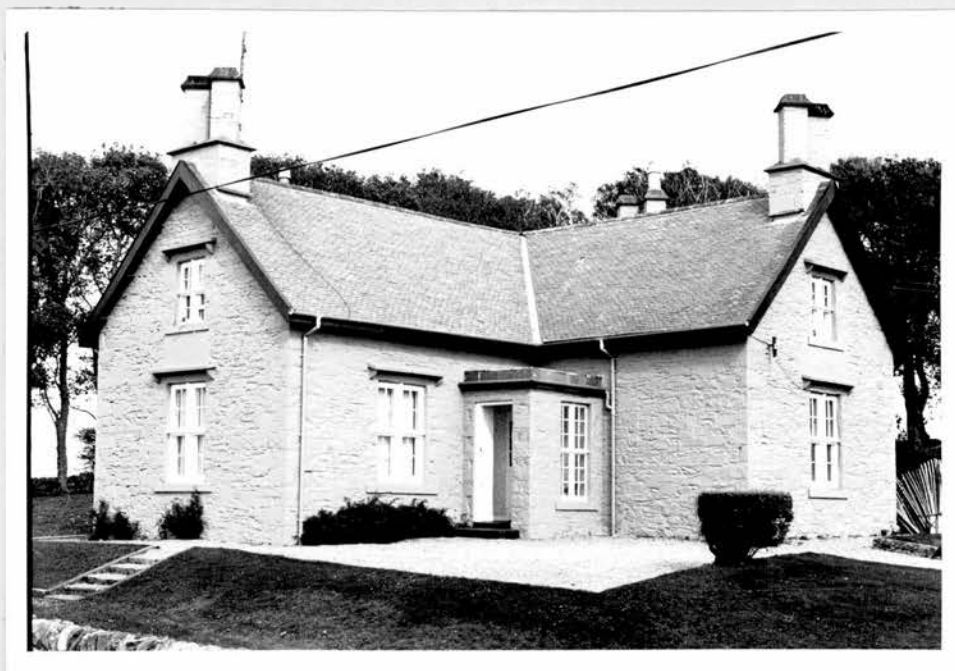


PLATE 116 LITTLE ISLE Whithorn



PLATE 117 DRUMASTON Whithorn



PLATE 118 MID GLENSTOCKDALE Kirkcolm

TABLE 6

Chimney Position, Material and Type

	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolm	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	f
Cable	23	42	32	34	34	18	47	23	29	17	299
Within house passing through ridge	4	6	3	7	8	1	3	5	4	9	50
Within house avoiding ridge	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Stone random squared	24	28	31	28	29	18	40	22	23	14	257
Stone squared dressed	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
Brick	-	14	2	6	1	-	1	4	-	-	28
Square stack	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	11
Rectangular stack	21	42	32	30	35	18	41	22	30	19	290
Round stack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Water tabling	19	42	32	32	18	16	17	23	31	16	246
Dressed stone Quoins	1	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	2	4	16

47% of the farmhouses have porches and virtually all are slated. Porches tend to be tall with ridge reaching from one-third to half way up the roof slope of a single storey house (see Plates 118, 119, 120, 121, 122):

TABLE 7

Porches

	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolm	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	f
Single storey	10	19	24	24	16	8	20	10	15	9	155
Two storey	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	7
Lean to	1	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	2	2	13
Stone	8	12	17	19	15	7	15	9	14	9	125
Brick	1	6	7	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	22
Corrugated	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wood	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
Slated	6	16	20	18	12	8	17	10	11	9	127
Bargeboards	-	12	8	10	3	4	14	1	2	2	56
Finials	1	1	2	6	-	1	3	3	-	1	18
Exposed rafters at eaves	1	8	2	6	2	-	3	1	2	2	27
Stone coping	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2



PLATE 119 EAST MUNTLOCK Kirkmaiden



PLATE 120 HIGH CULGROAT Stoneykirk



PLATE 121 HIGH ERSOCK Glasserton



PLATE 122 HIGH GLENLING Mochrum

Doorways are predominantly square headed, and occasionally have raised or painted stone surrounds in harmony with windows (see Plates 113, 123):

TABLE 8

Doorways

	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolm	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	<i>f</i>
Square head	25	43	31	38	35	18	47	24	33	22	316
Heavywood frame	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pediment	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
Raised brick surround	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raised stone surround	-	7	1	1	-	-	5	3	3	5	25
Painted stone	-	5	-	1	2	-	6	1	2	-	17
Decorated linted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arched doorhead	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Granite quoins	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brick quoins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local stone quoins	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2



PLATE 123 WHITE DYKE Mochrum



PLATE 124 DRUMBLAIR Mochrum

The farmhouses have rectangular sashed windows with a variety of surrounds. The most prevalent surround is raised stone, which is often painted. (see Plates 110, 90) 62% of the dwellings have dormers, which are sometimes hipped. (see Plates 122, 118, 117, 124) Bargeboarding is a feature noted on dormers, porches and gables in certain areas. (see Plates 125, 59) There is a minimal use of bays. The larger houses often have double bays in gabled fronts (see Plate 114):

TABLE 9

Windows

	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolm	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	f
Rectangular	25	42	32	38	36	18	47	24	31	22	315
Square	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
Bays	1	4	5	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	17
Dormers	14	31	22	29	3	11	20	16	24	13	203
Brick dressing	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Stone dressing (granite quoins)	1	2	2	-	13	3	16	1	-	2	40
Painted flat stonework	-	7	-	2	4	-	15	1	4	-	33
Raised stone surrounds	4	12	7	3	-	-	1	2	7	16	52
Stone dormers	-	6	1	-	4	3	-	3	-	1	18
Stone copings	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bargeboards	5	16	10	12	9	6	22	8	8	6	82
Finials	1	6	5	11	4	-	6	3	3	-	39
Exposed rafters	3	11	3	4	2	3	4	4	5	5	44



PLATE 125 NORTH BARSALLOCH Mochrum



PLATE 126 MID GLENIRON New Luce

47% of the farmhouses are one and a half storey section, with or without wings. (see Plates 126, 109, 127) The greatest number of small farmhouses are found in Mochrum, Inch and Old Luce. While most of the larger dwellinghouses are noted in Kirkmaiden, Kirkcolm and Glasserton (see Plates 123, 128, 129, 130, 131):

TABLE 10

	Section										
	Glasserton	Inch	Kirkcolm	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	<i>f</i>
1 Storey	1	2	1	-	6	4	5	3	-	-	22
1 Storey and attic	4	7	2	1	8	1	4	2	1	2	32
1½ Storey	1	9	4	3	6	2	19	4	2	1	51
2 Storey	-	1	4	-	2	-	4	5	-	1	17
1 Storey plus 1 storey wing	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	10
1 Storey and attic plus 1 storey wing	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	6	6	24
1 Storey and attic plus 1 storey and attic wing	1	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	3	1	18
1 Storey and attic plus 1½ storey wing	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	10
1½ Storey plus 1 storey wing	2	11	6	10	3	5	3	4	8	2	54
1½ Storey plus 1½ storey wing	1	4	5	2	-	2	2	3	4	2	25
1½ Storey plus 2 storey wing	3	-	2	7	-	-	1	1	2	2	18
2 Storey plus 1 storey wing	2	-	2	3	1	-	3	2	3	1	17
2 Storey plus 2 storey wing	5	2	2	6	5	1	-	-	2	2	25



PLATE 127 HIGH ERSOCK Glasserton



PLATE 128 WEE PINMINNOCH Inch



PLATE 129 KIDSDALE Glasserton



PLATE 130 CULMORE Stoneykirk



PLATE 131 CULMORE Rear view showing M shaped roof.
Stoneykirk



PLATE 132 BROUGHTON MAINS Rear view showing the three periods.
Sorbie

62% of the farmhouses are double pile and 38% single pile.

Various building periods are often noted in the improved standards in a large traditional farmhouse. Three periods are observed in the farmhouse of Broughton Mains, Sorbie. (see Plate 132) The first house is two storey, single pile, small windowed and symmetrical. (see Plate 133) The second house is double pile with large windows, raised surrounds and emphasized quoins. (see Plate 134) It is built parallel and is attached to the rear wall of the first house. The third house is built across the two gable ends of the earlier houses. It has the improvements of dressed window quoins and pedimented doorway (see Plate 135):

TABLE 11

Building Plan

	Classertou	Inch	Kirkcolm	Kirkmaiden	Mochrum	New Luce	Old Luce	Portpatrick	Whithorn	Wigtown	f
2 Unit single depth	1	9	1	-	14	5	40	2	1	-	73
Cross Passage	-	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	9
Double pile	17	27	30	29	16	6	7	17	30	17	196
Single depth	5	7	1	4	3	7	-	6	2	4	39
Cross Plan	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	2	11
T Plan	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	2	16
L Plan	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Protruding Gabletted Front	1	6	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	15
Integral Lean-to	9	4	6	17	3	-	5	3	6	4	47



PLATE 133 BROUGHTON MAINS FIRST HOUSE Sorbie



PLATE 134 BROUGHTON MAINS SECOND HOUSE Sorbie



PLATE 135 BROUGHTON MAINS THIRD HOUSE Sorbie

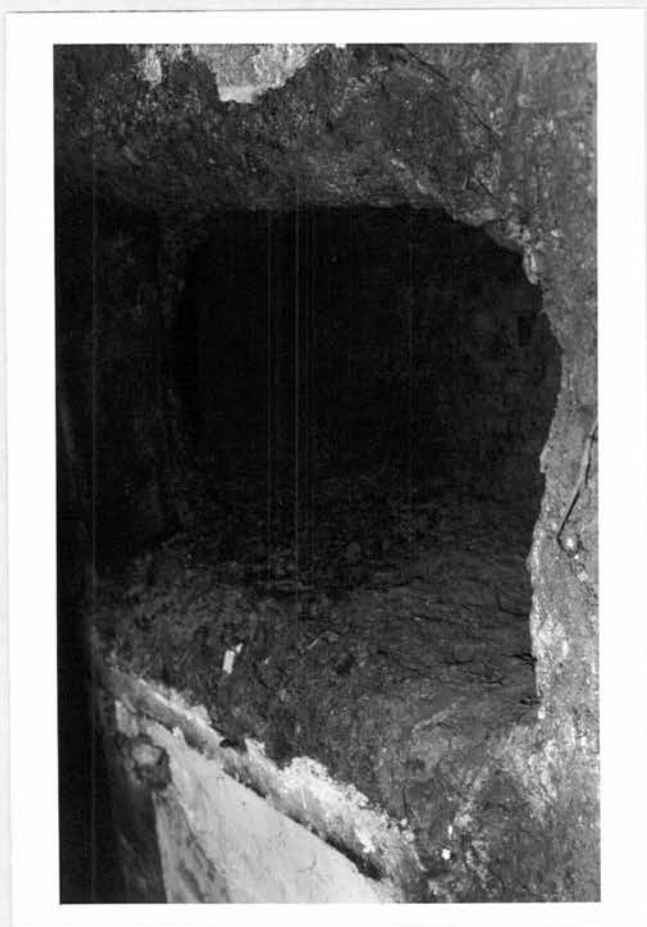


PLATE 136
CLAY FIREPLACE IN
LABOURER'S ATTIC
Caldonshill,
Stoneykirk

Donnan's Croft (see Plate 41) is an example of the simplest two unit farmhouse of kitchen and room. All apertures are at the front and it is symmetrical. Within the original walls, internal alterations have been carried out. (see Plates 43, 44, 45)

The former kitchen is now a parlour and a bedroom, behind a lobby partition. The original room is now the kitchen, which has a rear door giving access to the hipped on L-shaped rear wing, which contains bedroom and bathroom. A high window has been introduced in the rear wall of the house, affording light to the bedroom.

Kelly's Croft (see Plate 41) is also a two unit house of room and large kitchen, within which was a windowless box-bedroom. This has had internal structural alterations and the linear layout of byre, barn and farmhouse are incorporated into a single cottage. (see Plate 42)

Moss Park (see Plates 50, 51) is a three room unit with symmetrical front. It contains parlour and also a kitchen, which has a rear window. Behind a lobby partition is a bedroom with a rear window. There was the common later addition of an L-shaped hipped on gable ended wing containing room and dairy. (see Plate 52)

The next type is Paldouran (see Plate 46) which is asymmetrical and elongated, with offset door and windows, varying in size and level. The gable ends have parlour and kitchen. The front door gives direct access to the kitchen and to the left of the door is the lobby partition, behind which are the windowless dairy and bedroom. This structure is unchanged.

Chilcarroch (see Plates 70, 71) shows the method of further elongation of a single pile, one storey and attic asymmetrical gable ended farmhouse. The ground floor has kitchen and three rooms, two of which have access from a passage. There are two steep straight staircases to three of the attic bedrooms. The fourth attic room was the sleeping area for single male farm workers which has a separate external stonebuilt staircase.

Caldonshill (see Plates 63, 64) is typical of the early double pile (of 24 feet in depth) asymmetrical farmhouse with four ground floor rooms with windows to front and rear. Access to attic area (for sleeping accommodation for workers) would be by steep pitch wooden staircase.⁶² This is one of the earliest examples of attic rooms containing fireplaces built into thick clay gable walls. (see Plate 136). The north section has a single depth dairyman's house of kitchen with front window and door on the ground floor, and a bedroom in the attic with access by an extant example of the straight deal wooden staircase.

Doonhill (see Plates 14, 19) and Stonehouse (see Plate 39) are similar in layout to Caldonshill, but have the double pile depth increased to 26 feet. From the kitchen a staircase, of increased width and stability, had the last three steps turning through a right angle and led to the attic area which had wooden partitions. This is found to be a common type of staircase in the region.

Culnoag (see Plate 15) was double pile and symmetrical. The ground floor had access to four rooms from a central passage.

⁶² John McNellie, Wigtown Ploughman (London 1939), 72.

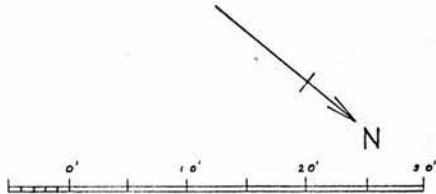
It had a hipped away rear dairy wing (see Plate 92) which had access to the kitchen. A 'dog-leg' staircase with a half landing led to the attic area with two bedrooms, a storeroom and meal-room, which had larger skylight windows. This type of house was commonly increased to a two storey house often at the time of the removal of the dairy from the house to separate quarters. (see Plates 89, 90)

High Ersock, Classerton (see Plates 137, 121) is a similar type to Culnoag, except that the kitchen, dairy and scullery were now contained within the hipped on wing. (see Plate 127) Above the kitchen in the attic was a servant's room to which access was gained from the kitchen by a steep right-angled staircase. This has remained a one storey and attic house, but the dairy area has changed to a domestic function.

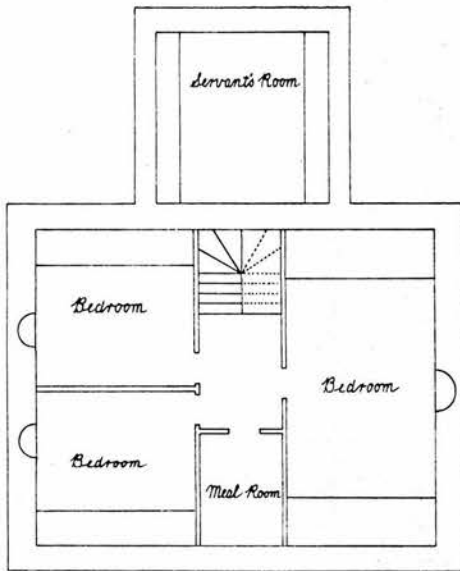
High Culgroat, Stoneykirk (see Plate 138), although clay-walled, is typical of the symmetrical front with offset porch of the two storey single pile farmhouse with L-shaped hipped on wing. (see Plates 120, 111) The ground floor has living room, parlour and storeroom, and a cross passage leads to the kitchen in the hipped on dairy wing. From the cross passage a right-angled staircase leads to the first floor of three bedrooms and bathroom. Another staircase of smaller dimensions leads to the attic area.

HIGH ERSOCK MAP REF. NX441375

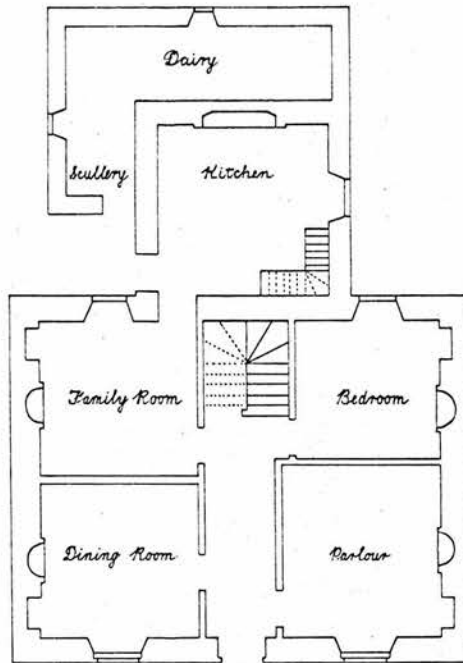
Drawn from RHP 4936



North East Elevation

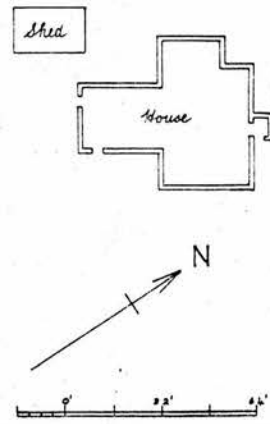
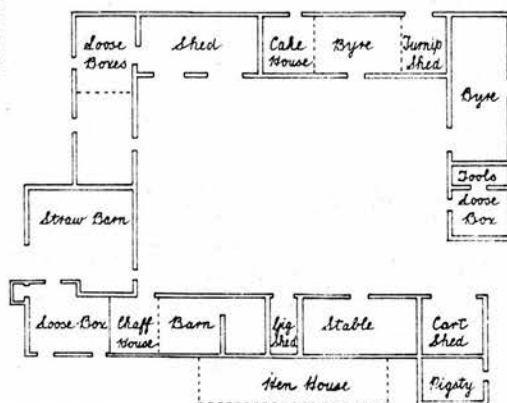
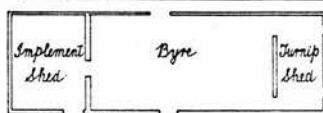


Plan of Attics



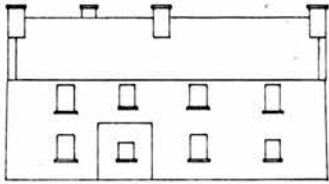
Plan of ground floor

FIELD PLAN

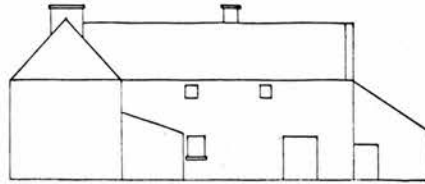


HIGH CULGROAT
MAP REF. NX 094513

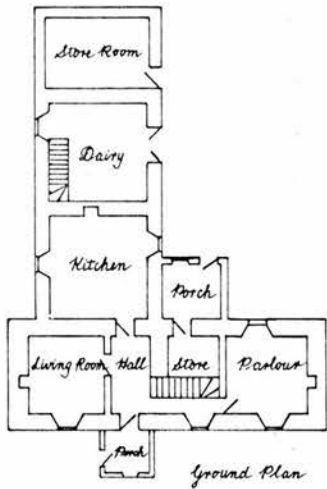
PLATE 138



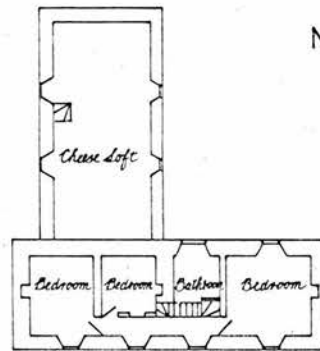
South West Elevation



South East Elevation



Ground Plan



Plan of First Floor

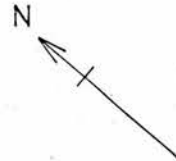
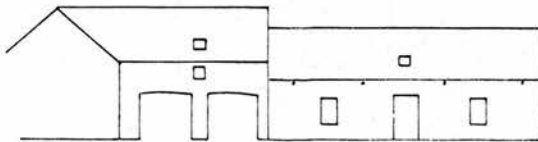
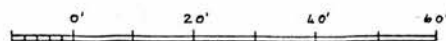
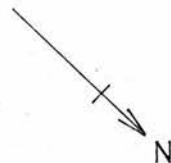
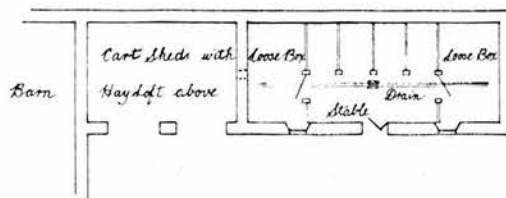


PLATE 173



North East Elevation of Barn, Carting Sheds and Stables.



Dairies

Smith writing in 1810 states that several dairies on a large scale besides several smaller ones had been established in Wigtownshire by farmers from Ayrshire and gives the instance of a dairy of 60 cows in the Rhinns district in 1808. The dairy system, having commenced so early in the nineteenth century in the Rhinns district, took and has kept the lead, not only in the number of dairies, but also to their size. Maclelland stated in the 1870s that with the exception of a few farms the whole of the peninsula was under the cheesemaking system and that from the 1850s great changes had also taken place in the Machers.⁶³ This is borne out by the archival evidence of these changes in estate papers and plans when dairies were introduced on farms where the Galloway stock were formerly bred and fattened.⁶⁴

On smaller farms the management of the dairy was in the hands of the farmer, and the feeding of the cows and pigs, and the making of the cheese was conducted either by a member of the family or by a dairymaid hired for the purpose. The general practice in the larger dairies was to let the produce of the cows to a dairyman or bower, who took the management under certain conditions. The dairyman had a free house and garden. In the case of the larger dairies the farmer was bound to supply a certain number of milkers from the farmhouse and the houses of his yearly men. Dairies on

⁶³ Maclelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 52.

⁶⁴ SRO, Agnew of Lochnaw Papers GD 154/412 Improvements on Lochnaw Estate 1850-1859. New dairies erected e.g. on farms of Marslaugh and Little Glengyre.

the whole ran from 30 to 60 cows each, although extremes of number could be found, and all cheese was made on the farm premises.⁶⁵ In the period of the Third Statistical Account there was stated to have been 'a decline in cheesemaking 30 years ago and in pig rearing',⁶⁶ and 'old cheese lofts are altered to provide additional dwelling space for farmer or dairyman'.⁶⁷

It has been observed in the layout of the farmsteading and the farmhouse that the early small dairies were found initially within the dwelling-house. Later as the dairy was enlarged it was incorporated, either in the built on addition of the wing or rear wing of the farmhouse. (see Plates 108, 139, 140, 141) Occasionally the original farmhouse was utilised as the dairy wing with the new house built around it. (see Plate 142) In the peak period of dairying with cheesemaking on the farm the dairy with its ancillary buildings are often found to be separate from or part of a range.

The dairy erected by Mr Master of Culhorn Mains, Inch, in the 1870s was considered to be well arranged with first the apartment for the milk house 20 feet by 17 feet; second the press house 20 feet by 12 feet; third the cheese room, on the ground floor, 28 feet by 21 feet with the height of the ceilings 10 feet.

⁶⁵ Biggar, op.cit., 50.

⁶⁶ TSA, Wigtownshire, 452.

⁶⁷ Ibid, 500.



PLATE 139 DAIRY AND CHEESE LOFT WITH DAIRYMAN'S HOUSE
attached to East Muntlock farmhouse, Kirkmaiden



PLATE 140 DAIRY AND CHEESE LOFT Stewarton, Sorbie



PLATE 141 DAIRY Culmore, Stoneykirk



PLATE 142 ORIGINAL FARMHOUSE WAS UTILISED AS DAIRY WING
Little Isle, Whithorn

All the apartments were well ventilated from the roof and the sides to keep down the temperature in hot weather; fourth the heating apparatus boiler 8 feet long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter.⁶⁸ This dairy had the cheese room on the ground floor, however, it is much more common in Wigtownshire to have the cheese stored in a loft upstairs as this was considered more airy and calculated to mature the cheese sooner than on the ground floor. An open fireplace at the one end of the room and a close stove at the other was all that was regarded as necessary for heating purposes.

Paldouran (see Plate 46) illustrates the dairy 10 feet by 10 feet. It is windowless and has no external door. This early form is incorporated in the single pile dwelling-house between parlour and bedroom.

Moss Park (see Plates 50, 53) has the dairy 14 feet by 10 feet, which is also windowless, but has an external door. It is situated at the end of the range adjacent to the barn.

Caldonshill (see Plates 63, 64) has the dairyman's house 20 feet by 16 feet connected as a wing to the farmhouse. The dairying function was probably carried out on the ground floor.

Donnan's Croft (see Plates 43, 45) shows the dairy 15 feet by 6 feet 6 inches with a window, and incorporated within the hipped on range, between stable and bedroom.

⁶⁸ Maclelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 55.

Cullorpatie (see Plates 58, 60) had the dairy within the kitchen. A later addition of attached dairyman's house was built. It had a hipped on dairy wing 18 feet by 16 feet.

Low Dinduff, Leswalt (see Plate 143) had a dairy and milk house 18 feet by 16 feet with cheese loft above. This was contained in the complete rear wing for dairying, hipped on to the rear of the farmhouse. The dairy had three windows and an external door and also an interconnecting door to the kitchen.

High Ersock (see Plates 127, 137) had an L shaped dairy 22 feet by 6 feet and 8 feet by 6 feet with two windows and an external door, built around the kitchen in the rear wing.

Culnoag (see Plate 15) had a windowless small dairy 12 feet by 8 feet in a hipped away wing at the rear of the house with a cross passage from the kitchen. In the later Culnoag plan (see Plates 89, 92) the dairy and the cheese loft 42 feet by 20 feet has emerged as a complete entity with a detached dairyman's house to the south east of the dairy.

Chilcarroch (see Plates 70, 74) had the dairy 21 feet by 14 feet, with its own door and three small windows, and attic cheese loft, connected to the south end of the east range.

Outer Blair (see Plates 75, 77) shows the dairy 20 feet by 15 feet with cheese loft above and boiler house 20 feet by 10 feet, separated from the dwelling-house and part of the south range.

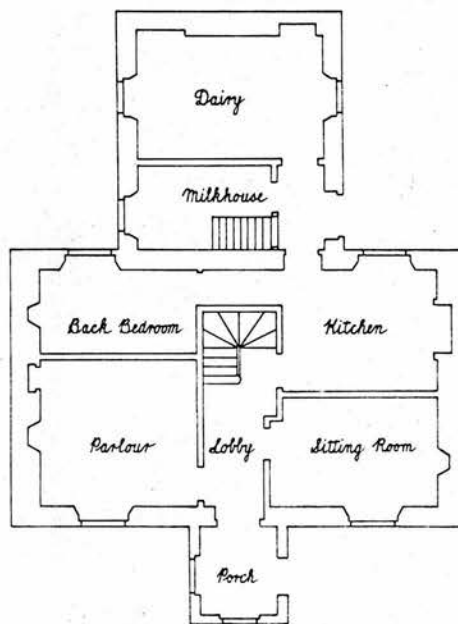
Low Clanyard (see Plates 83, 86) has the dairy 39 feet by 24 feet with cheese loft and sleeping area for workers above.⁶⁹ There is an attached boiler house 14 feet by 10 feet.

⁶⁹ Information supplied by James McKittrick, Low Clanyard, Kirkmaiden.

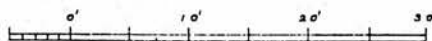
LOW DINDUFF
MAP REF. NX025642
Drawn from RHP 4921



South West Elevation



Ground Plan



Garthland Mains (see Plate 95) shows the original form of the dairy and milk house 22 feet by 16 feet in the south east range. The improved dairy and milk house 40 feet by 20 feet with cheese loft above was erected at the other end of the south east range. (see Plates 99, 104).

Tonnochrae, Inch (see Plates 144, 145). The original small dairy interconnected to the kitchen at the rear of the farmhouse was removed. On 3rd of July 1863 the account was paid to J. Clure for the mason work carried out on the new dairy and cheese loft.⁷⁰ On the ground floor a passage interconnects the kitchen to a storeroom 15 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 6 inches and the dairy 15 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 6 inches and 7 feet 6 inches in height. The cheese loft 24 feet 2 inches by 15 feet 9 inches and 6 feet 8 inches in height has storage shelving 1 foot 6 inches in width running the entire length of each side, and two shelves 16 feet 6 inches in length in the centre of the loft. There are three windows 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet. There is also a storeroom 8 feet 11 inches by 15 feet 9 inches interconnected to the cheese loft.

⁷⁰ SRO, Stair Papers GD 135/197 Estate Work Accounts, Tonnochrae, Inch, 3rd July 1863.

TONNACHRAE DAIRY
 MAP REF. NX 133588
 Drawn from RHP 4943

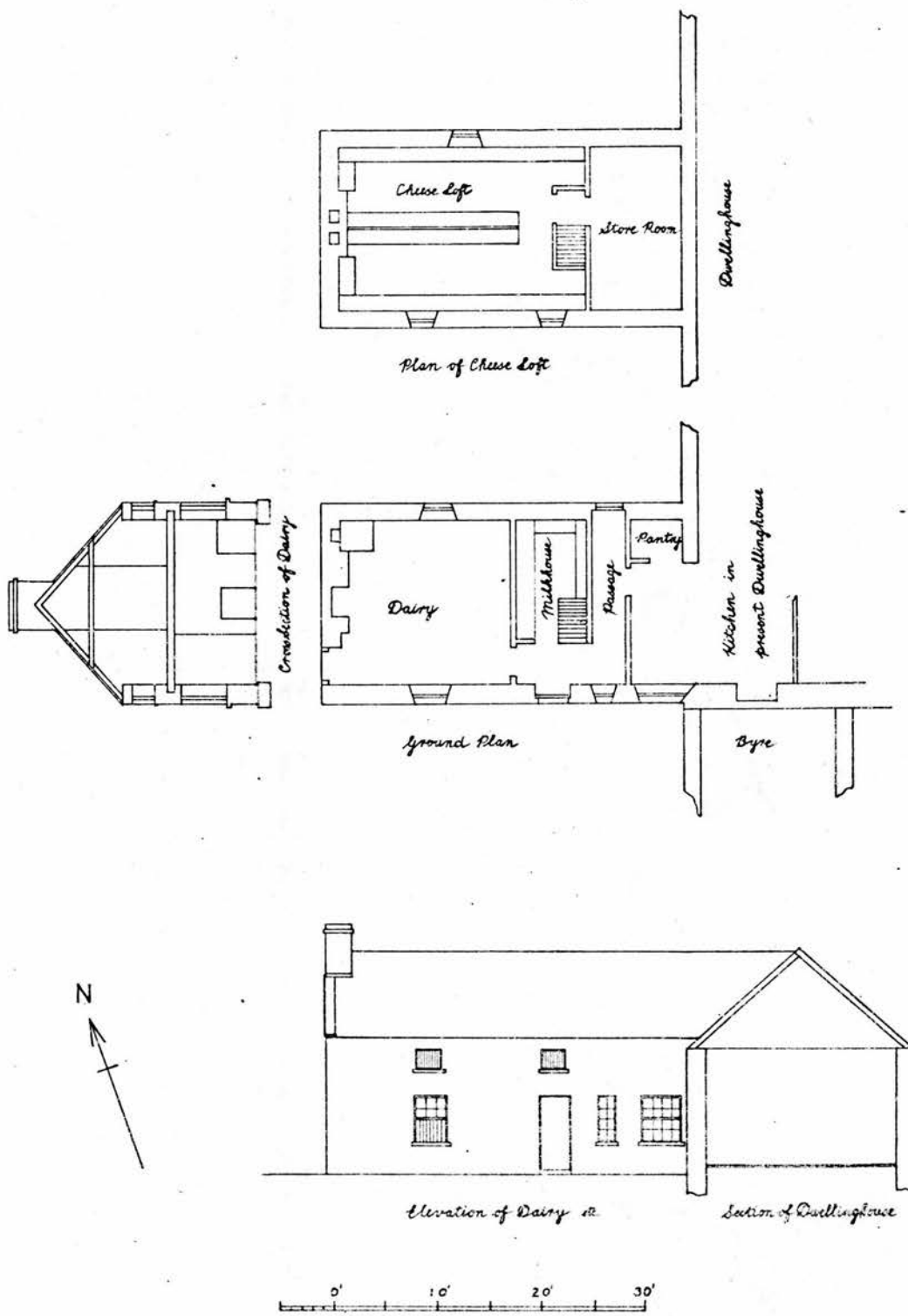




PLATE 145 DAIRY AND CHEESE LOFT Tonnochrae, Inch



PLATE 146 BYRE STALLING Moss Park, Glasserton

Byres

Byres are used for the provision of food and shelter for store and dairy cattle. The early byres were noted to have been low and dark with little ventilation other than the entrance door. Maclelland states 'at the beginning of the nineteenth century the only houses for cattle in use were the long empty sheds opening into courtyards in which the hardy Galloways were wintered. These have given place to or have been supplemented by substantially fitted up feeding byres or cow houses'.⁷¹ With the change from fatstock to dairy, larger better ventilated buildings appeared. Circular drainage tile vents were inserted into the walling usually below the eaves. In the largest of the byres a double tier of vents are used. Lighting is obtained, by skylights often situated near the ridge, and very occasionally by small windows.

The common feeding practice is where the walling of the stalls is attached to the byre wall and fodder is supplied to each trough. There is little variation in the stone troughs, 15 inches in width and 12 inches in depth, which are occasionally found intact. The storage of most crops was in connected or adjacent root houses or sheds. Before the advent of silage, preparation of this food was carried out on large farms in boiler houses usually situated at the end of the byre range. In neither early or later byres was there found to be any evidence of lofting for the storage of food.

The cattle are tethered in double stalls 5 feet 8 inches to 6 feet in width with stone partitions separating each pair. The common method of tethering is by means of a sliding ring or a vertical U-shaped iron bar. (see Plate 146) The partitions

⁷¹ Maclelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 66.

and the byre walling are now plastered for dairy hygiene. The stalling normally runs down one side of the byre which tends to be narrow. It is usual to have a drainage gully 6 inches in depth and 1 foot 6 inches in width which is 1 foot 9 inches behind the cattle. In a few cases there is a longitudinal feeding passage along the side wall of the byre. In the instances where the byre is found to be 20 feet or more in width, the method is used of double stalls running along the length of both side walls and with a central drainage gully.

Doonhill (see Plate 19) illustrates an old empty detached cattle shed 38 feet by 11 feet by 6 feet in height. It has two symmetrically spaced front openings each 8 feet in width which lead into a 40 feet square dung court. The later byre 44 feet by 16 feet by 7 feet in height is attached to the house gable. It has a front opening 7 feet in width by 6 feet 6 inches in height, and an offset door.

Stonehouse (see Plate 39). The old cattle shed 36 feet by 10 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height has two doors facing outwards away from the courtyard. This building has housed cattle and at a later date calves. There is also a byre 68 feet by 14 feet 6 inches by 7 feet in height which has two symmetrical doors facing outwards away from the courtyard. In this instance the cattle are actually facing the courtyard as the 11 double stalls are facing the rear of the byre.

Kelly's Croft (see Plate 41) has a simple byre 15 feet by 14 feet by 6 feet in height at the end of the linear unit adjacent to the barn. It is windowless and has a single central front door. There is stalling, two doubles and a single, facing the rear wall.

Moss Park (see Plate 50) has a byre 22 feet by 13 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 53) in the old range. This also is windowless with a central front door. It has four double stalls (see Plate 146) facing the rear wall. The later range has a byre 38 feet by 11 feet by 8 feet in height. (see Plate 54) It has the addition of circular 6 inch vents, beneath the eaves, with 5 feet spacing on front and rear walls and a central front door. There are six double stalls facing the rear wall.

Paldouran (see Plate 46). The original byre 17 feet 6 inches by 14 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 47) is attached to the house kitchen gable. It has a single front door. The stalling consists of three doubles facing the rear wall. A later byre 32 feet by 14 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 48) was added between the original byre and the cart shed. It has a central front door, two small windows and 6 inch circular vents just below the eaves on the rear wall at 6 feet spacing. There is stalling of five doubles facing the rear wall.

Donnan's Croft (see Plate 41) had a byre 16 feet 6 inches by 15 feet by 6 feet in height adjacent to the kitchen gable. It had a single front door, and similar to Kelly's Croft had two doubles and a single stall facing the rear wall. A later larger byre 39 feet by 23 feet by 9 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 43) was erected as a detached building. There is a central door in each of the gable ends. An improvement in lighting and ventilation is observed by the provision of eight skylights and two tiers of 6 inch circular vents at 7 feet spacing. In this case of the wider byre double stalling is introduced with six doubles and a single stall to each side. The provision of a separate calf house

17 feet by 12 feet by 6 feet in height typifies the necessity of a new category of building to meet the requirements of stock rearing. This is attached to the later barn. It has a front door and rear vents. Down each side wall there is single stalling which accommodates a total of 9 calves.

Cullorpattie (see Plate 58) has a medium size byre 68 feet by 18 feet by 10 feet in height (see Plate 62). It has front and rear doors and two tiers of circular vents 6 inches in diameter at 6 feet spacing. There are ten double stalls facing outward away from the courtyard. There is also a small later byre 26 feet by 14 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height which contains four double stalls facing the rear.

Caldonshill (see Plate 63) has one large byre 81 feet by 16 feet by 8 feet in height. (see Plate 65) There are three symmetrical doors facing the courtyard, and circular vents are situated in the rear wall. This building has fourteen doubles facing outwards from the courtyard. There is also a larger byre 102 feet by 16 feet by 8 feet in height, which is attached to the barn. It has a wide door adjacent to the barn and leading into the courtyard. It also contains two other doors. The first a central door is in the end gable and the second interconnects to the smaller byre. Both side walls have circular vents. There is stalling for fourteen doubles facing the courtyard and sixteen doubles facing outwards. The calf house 24 feet by 11 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 68) has one door in the end wall and three small windows on the outside wall. It has six single stalls facing outwards.

Chilcarroch (see Plate 70) has a medium byre 66 feet by 15 feet by 8 feet in height which was originally a cattle shed as shown by the three 6 feet wide openings in the front wall. There are 9 inch square vents in the rear wall 5 feet 6 inches up from ground level and at 12 feet spacing. It has stalling for eleven doubles facing outwards from the courtyard. There is also a larger byre 80 feet by 16 feet by 8 feet in height (see Plate 74) with four doors in the front wall leading to courtyard, dairy, store shed and interconnecting to the smaller byre. Each gable end also contains a door. Thirteen double stalls face outwards away from the courtyard.

Outer Blair (see Plate 75) has four byres. The small section 47 feet by 14 feet by 7 feet in height of the original clay walled L shaped byre has a door leading into the courtyard. The large section 84 feet by 16 feet by 7 feet in height (see Plates 79, 80, 81) has a door and window in an end wall, and a door and two small windows facing the courtyard. A third door interconnects to a later byre. The L shaped byre has stalling for twenty two doubles. This building was originally thatched. It now has a steep pitched corrugated roof with a 1 foot 6 inches overhang at the eaves and large rectangular skylights near the ridge. The byre is ventilated by 6 inch circular vents, which are 5 feet 6 inches from ground level at 6 feet spacing on the outside wall. The later byre 65 feet by 19 feet by 7 feet 6 inches in height has the aforementioned interconnecting door in one gable and a central door in the opposite gable. Ventilation is obtained by similar circular vents. There is a total of twenty one double stalls positioned down each side of the byre. The dairy range contains a small old byre 41 feet by 15 feet by 7 feet in height. (see Plate 78) It has two symmetrical doors

facing the courtyard and rear circular vents. The original thatched roofed byre now has large rectangular skylights, inserted subsequent to re-roofing. Seven double stalls face outwards.

Culnoag (see Plate 15) had an old cattle shed 35 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet in height with a large central opening facing the courtyard. It also had a byre 73 feet by 15 feet 6 inches by 8 feet in height. (see Plate 88) It had five doors, two facing away from the courtyard, one interconnecting to the straw-house, and one in each end wall. There were circular vents below the eaves. Stalling consisted of thirteen doubles and faced the courtyard.

Culnoag (see Plate 89) shows that part of the old cattle shed is now a byre containing four doubles facing outwards. The former byre has been partitioned by a continuation of the barn wall. The cut off section of the byre with part of the original straw house forms a new byre with five outward facing double stalls.

Outside and parallel to the west range is a large later byre 100 feet by 26 feet by 8 feet in height. (see Plate 93) It has a large door in each gable end and 6 inch circular vents, 5 feet apart and 3 feet below the eaves on the west wall. There is stalling of seventeen doubles and a single down each side of the byre.

Low Clanyard (see Plate 83) has an original byre 69 feet by 18 feet by 8 feet in height (see Plate 84) with front and rear central doors and 6 inch circular vents, 6 feet apart placed immediately below the eaves. There is a total twenty double stalls on the front and rear walls.

A later extension 48 feet by 18 feet by 8 feet in height has central front and rear doors, an interconnecting door to original byre, and a door in the other gable wall. There is a partition

wall 17 feet from the west gable forming two calving pens and four calf pens. The remaining section of the byre has stalling for four outward facing doubles and three doubles and a single facing the courtyard.

The dairy range has a byre 68 feet by 24 feet by 8 feet in height (see Plate 85) which has central front and rear doors and an interconnecting door to the root house. There are two tiers of 6 inch circular double vents, one tier below the eaves and the other 4 feet from ground level. There is stalling for twenty doubles on both front and rear walls.

Barns and Straw Houses

Before the nineteenth century only a small quantity of grain was grown in this region, and barns were not used for the storage of unthreshed grain crops. In the 1870s it was noted that 'when ready for being put together the grain is carted to the stack yard, which is always adjoining the office houses; built with round stacks of about 100 bushels each and securely thatched and roped'.⁷² The barn received the unthreshed crop as it was required. It then delivered the threshed straw into the straw house, which was built adjacent to it on larger farms, and the corn into the granary.

⁷² Maclelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 27.

The latter building, it has been observed, is sometimes placed above the barn, but is more often found above the cart shed. Barns became necessary for the conversion of the increased grain crop. The improvements in threshing resulted in the change in the structure of buildings from the simple layout with the emphasis on the level hand flail threshing floor, usually placed between opposite doors for winnowing. Further ventilation was sometimes installed by the simple triangular or slit vents, which are found in the earlier buildings. (see Plates 147, 148)

In 1784 the invention by Andrew Meikle of a threshing machine gradually eliminated the hand process by flail. The barn changed with the new source of power and the improvement in agriculture. An excerpt from the Monreith Papers states that 'with the introduction of the threshing mill a new character is given to the barn. It now requires a form and situation somewhat different from what it formerly had. The threshing floor barn was usually placed with its side towards the stack yard, whereas the end of the threshing mill barn, it is thought by our best agriculturalists, may be with most advantage placed there'.⁷³

Various sources of power were used. Initially water and the horse replaced the flail. As Smith observed in the early nineteenth century 'almost every farm had a good threshing machine driven by water or wrought by horses'.⁷⁴ High prices were being received for grain 'and new steadings with threshing mills were

⁷³ NLS, Maxwell of Monreith Papers Deposit 231 Miscellaneous papers on agriculture.

⁷⁴ Smith, op. cit., 57-58.



PLATE 147
TRIANGULAR VENT IN
BARN Comrie,
 Old Luce

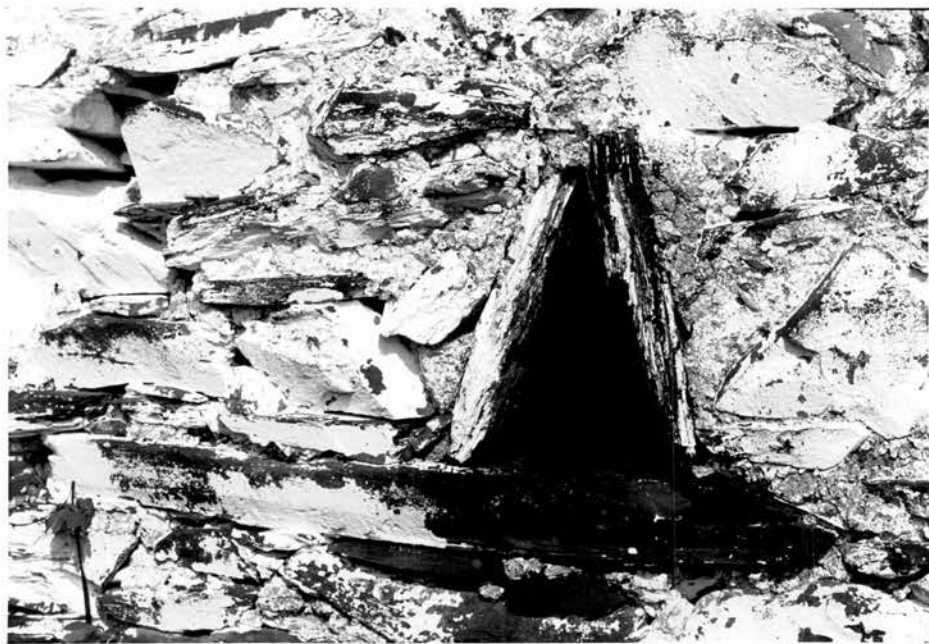


PLATE 148 TRIANGULAR VENT IN DRYSTONE WALL
Moss Park, Glasserton

erected'.⁷⁵ By the 1870s Biggar states that 'the thud of the flail is now rarely heard and threshing machines driven by horse, water or steam power are now on every farm growing 30 acres of crop'.⁷⁶ Portable steam mills were frequently hired by farmers to thresh off the balance of their crops in Spring where their own machines were inferior or the power, whether horse or water, scarce.⁷⁷

Where water was readily available, water mills were constructed with mill dams and lades next to the barn walls. (see Plates 149, 150, 151, 152) There are many entries in estate papers, similar to the following in the Broughton Estate in the early nineteenth century, which reveal the need for barns for threshing and that they were often built at some inconvenient distance from the steading to make use of water power (see Plates 150, 153):

Broughton Mains . . . This is the best arable farm on the Broughton Estate, and the tenant has begun with great spirit to improve the farm . . . much in want of a barn for a threshing machine, which he proposes erecting where there is a plentiful supply of water.'⁷⁸

⁷⁵ Maclelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 17-18.

⁷⁶ Biggar, op. cit., 23.

⁷⁷ Ibid, 25; Maclelland 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 27.

⁷⁸ SRO, Broughton and Cally Mun.
GD 10/113/2 Report on the Farms on the Broughton Estate property situated in Wigtownshire 1846.



PLATE 149 MILL WHEEL Stewarton, Sorbie



PLATE 150 WATER MILL, BARN RANGE Stewarton, Sorbie



PLATE 151 WATER WHEEL, BUCKETS AND COGS
Craigcaffie, Inch

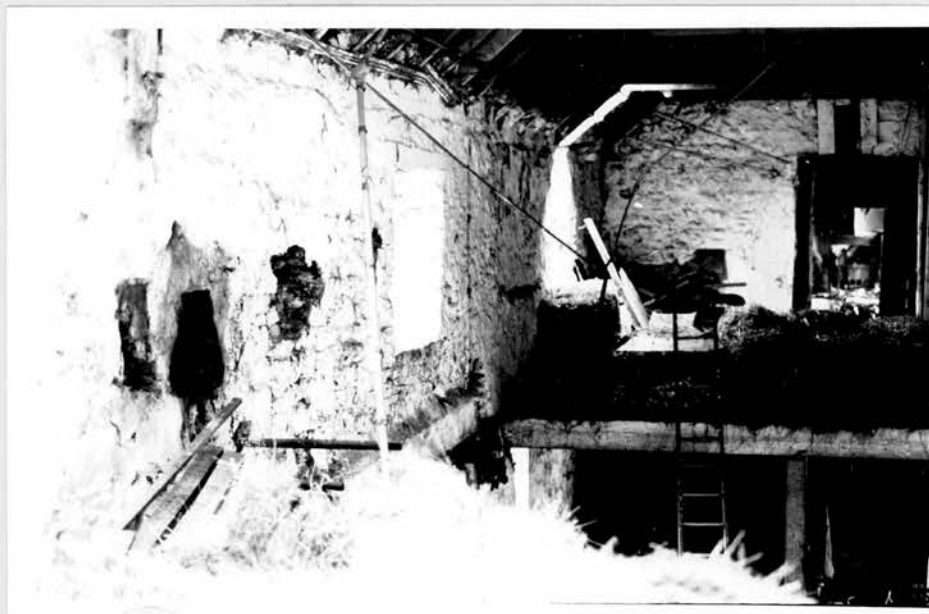


PLATE 152 INTERIOR OF MILL BARN
Craigcaffie, Inch

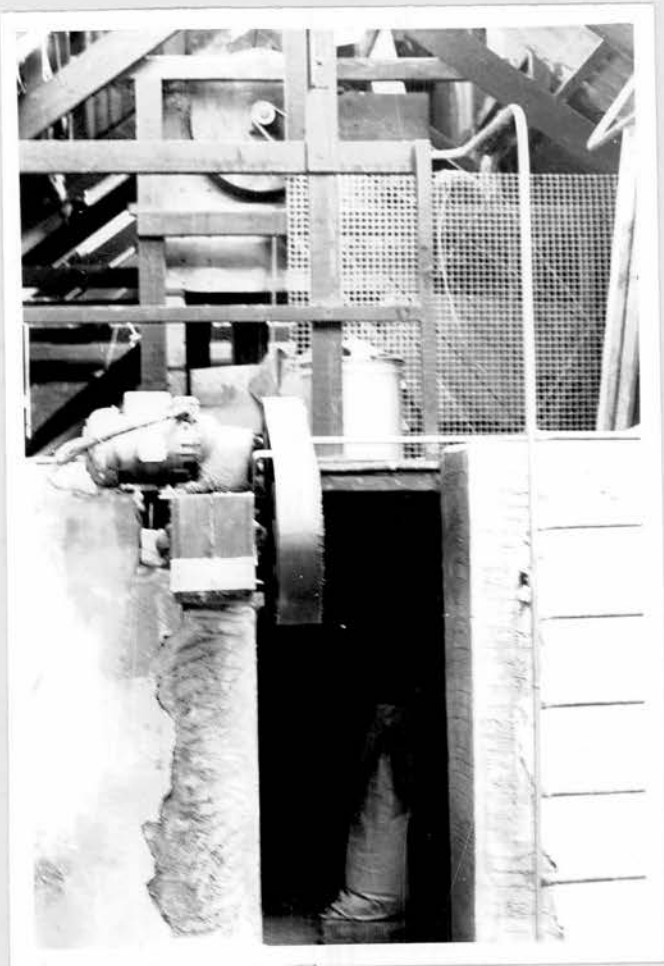


PLATE 153
INTERIOR OF MILL BARN
 Broughton Mains,
 Sorbie



PLATE 154 OCTAGONAL HORSE GANG Low Milton, Mochrum

Only at Camrie, Old Luce, has any reference been made to the use of windmills for threshing in an area where water was in short supply.⁷⁹ It was usual in these circumstances to erect horse gangs adjacent to the mill barn walls. The horse gangs were of two types, uncovered and covered. Smaller farms had uncovered walks for one or two horses, which operated the barn machinery by treading over the drive shaft. Estate Papers as well as circular hollows in the ground and holes for the shaft in the barn wall are sources of evidence of their former position. The covered horse gangs of the larger farms had overhead gearing which was motivated by the horses, usually from two to six in number, turning the shafts. These are features of which very few remain in the steadings. When found these interesting buildings of varied design project from the barn wall.

Alternative forms of building are shown in the following horse gangs. The walling construction is of local irregular uncoursed random rubble two feet thick with faced granite quoins at the openings.

Low Milton, Mochrum (see Plate 154) is octagonal and 32 feet across. The walling is 18 feet and the roof 12 feet in height. There are two opposite unwallled sections forming openings for access and ventilation. Details of the apex, rafters, laths and horse hair plaster are noted in the roofing construction. (see Plate 155)

⁷⁹ Information supplied by Archibald McQuaker, Gleniron Several, New Luce.

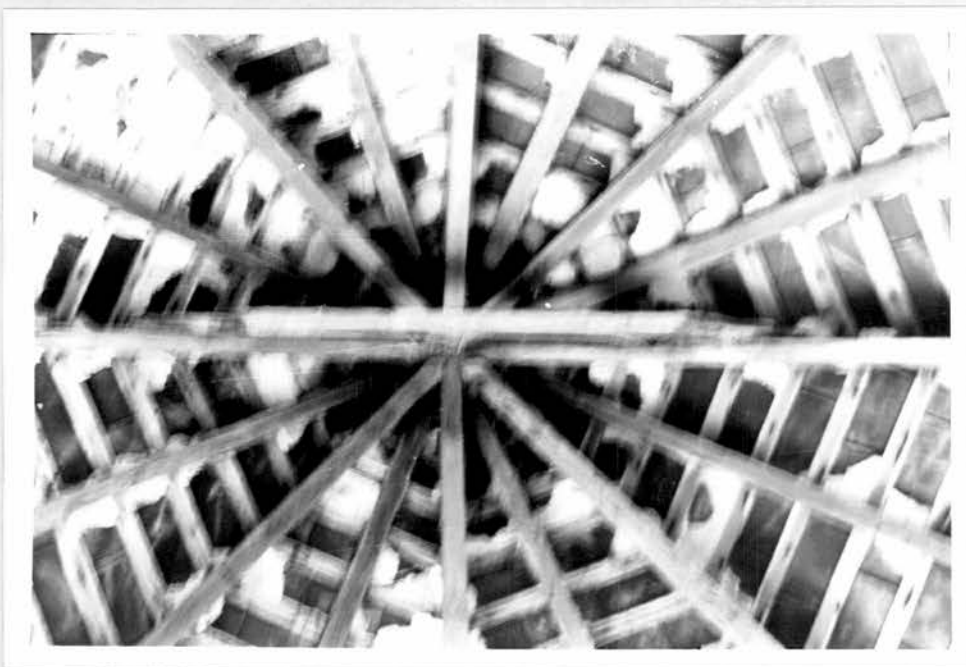


PLATE 155 DETAIL OF ROOFING CONSTRUCTION
Low Milton, Mochrum



PLATE 156 CIRCULAR HORSE GANG Meikle Killantrae,
Mochrum

Meikle Killantrae, Mochrum (see Plate 156) is circular and has an internal diameter of 29 feet. It has five sections of walling 8 feet in height varying from 7 feet 6 inches to 9 feet 6 inches in length, and five ventilation apertures of approximately 7 feet 6 inches in width. The circular roof is 12 feet in height, and is covered with small slates sealed with horse hair plaster. (see Plate 157) The internal roofing construction has 32 rafters each 7 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (see Plate 158) The 8 feet long triangulated bracing supports alternate rafters. (see Plate 159)

High Gillespie, Old Luce (see Plate 160) is a particularly well preserved example of a circular horse gang, which neatly abuts the barn and straw house. (see Plate 161) It has an internal diameter of 32 feet and is 8 feet in height. Two diametrically opposite openings afford access and ventilation. It is lofted for grain storage (see Plate 162) and has four small skylights. Access to the barn loft is gained by a passage. The roofing construction of the conical roof 12 feet in height is shown with rafters, purlins and wood cladding. (see Plate 163)

The size and number of barns and strawhouses on farms illustrate the amount of arable and the method and changes in grain crop processing and storing.

Kelly's Croft (see Plate 41) illustrates a simple barn 15 feet by 14 feet and 6 feet in height contained within the linear range between kitchen and byre. It had a single offset entrance door and no other aperture. The sole ventilation was by this two section stable type door.



PLATE 157 SLATING OF CIRCULAR HORSE GANG
Meikle Killantrae, Mochrum



PLATE 158 METHOD OF ROOF CONSTRUCTION AT APEX
Meikle Killantrae, Mochrum



PLATE 159 HORSE HAIR PLASTER USED IN ROOF CONSTRUCTION
Meikle Killantrae, Mochrum



PLATE 160
CIRCULAR HORSE GANG
 High Gillespie,
 Old Luce



PLATE 161 HORSE GANG ABUTTING BARN AND STRAW HOUSE
High Gillespie, Old Luce



PLATE 162 BEAMS AND LOFT FLOORING DETAIL High Gillespie
Old Luce



PLATE 163
ROOF CONSTRUCTION
 High Gillespie,
 Old Luce



PLATE 164 BARN ROOFING CONSTRUCTION Use of Oak Pegs, Hair
 Plaster, Rafters and Purlins. Chilcarroch, Mochrum

Paldouran (see Plate 46) has a barn 21 feet by 14 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 47) at the end of the range and attached to the stable. This has offset front and rear winnowing doors.

Donnan's Croft (see Plate 41) had an attached barn 21 feet 6 inches by 15 feet by 6 feet in height with two central doors to the front and rear for winnowing. This building has been demolished and the later barn 22 feet by 15 feet by 8 feet in height (see Plates 43, 45) has a central front door and a 2 feet by 6 inch wide vent in the centre of the rear wall.

Moss Park (see Plate 50) has a barn 30 feet by 14 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height (see Plates 148, 53) integral with the old range. The front and rear doors are slightly offset.

Doonhill (see Plate 14). The barn is 34 feet by 18 feet by 9 feet in height with front and rear offset doors. Attached to the gable end of the barn is the straw house 16 feet by 14 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches in height which has an offset front door.

Stonehouse (see Plate 39). The barn 50 feet by 15 feet by 10 feet in height (see Plate 40) has front and rear doors, and the addition of a granary above.

Outer Blair (see Plate 75). The original barn 15 feet by 12 feet by 7 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 78) has a front door, a rear window and a granary loft. The later barn 18 feet by 16 feet by 12 feet in height (see Plate 81) has a central front door, and a window to the courtyard. This barn contains a full sized loft door situated in the gable wall for access to the granary.

Caldonshill (see Plate 63). The barn 32 feet by 20 feet by 12 feet in height (see Plate 66) with granary above, has the evidence of a former horse gang. The building has front and rear doors, the latter interconnects to the straw house 25 feet by 20 feet by 12 feet in height, which has a large gable end door.

Chilcarroch (see Plate 70) has a barn 31 feet by 20 feet by 13 feet in height (see Plate 164) with an internal straight staircase leading to the granary above the adjacent cart shed. The barn has an open horse gang. Similar to Caldonshill it has front and rear doors, and an interconnecting door to the straw house 29 feet by 18 feet by 8 feet in height, which has a front door leading to the courtyard. The barn has the feature of a slit aperture for ventilation in the front wall. (see Plate 73)

Culnoag (see Plate 15). The original barn 39 feet by 17 feet by 16 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 87) has a granary and evidence of an open horse gang. It contains a front door and a large rear door 10 feet in width and 9 feet 6 inches in height leading to the stack yard. There was a straw house 39 feet by 15 feet by 8 feet in height (see Plate 88) built on to the gable end of the barn. It had a doorway in each end wall and an interconnecting door to the byre. There was an additional small straw house 15 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet in height at the end of the old range. A door faced outwards from the courtyard.

The original barn remains (see Plate 89) but has been extended to include the former stable. This enlarged barn measures 71 feet by 17 feet by 16 feet 6 inches in height and includes straw house, areas for grinder and bruiser and has the mill and sheaf storage in the former granary. In front of the barn the courtyard has

been infilled with a lean to hay shed 70 feet by 20 feet, which gives greater protection to the crop in a farm in an upland district.

Low Clanyard (see Plate 83). The barn 46 feet by 16 feet by 16 feet 6 inches (see Plates 33, 34) has a granary above, which has 3 feet square windows. There was an open horse gang on the south wall, and a water mill on the east gable wall of the barn. It has front and rear doors and an interconnecting door to the straw house, and the additional feature of a window on the front wall. The straw house 39 feet by 16 feet by 12 feet in height has a lofted area. There are two symmetrical 8 feet wide doors to the courtyard and an interconnecting door to the stable.

Cart Sheds and Granaries

The need for carts and other farm implements, required for improved agriculture, led to the building of cart and implement sheds to provide protection for them. In the second half of the eighteenth century the increased use of carts was noted. In Leswalt 'there were now 50 carts' ⁸⁰ and in Old Luce it was stated that 'within these 20 years only one farmer or two had a cart or carts in proportion to the extent of his farm', ⁸¹ also '20 years ago in Mochrum there was only 1 cart and now there are 170'. ⁸²

⁸⁰ OSA, iii, 320.

⁸¹ Ibid, xiv, 491.

⁸² Ibid, xvii, 10.

Contemporaneous with this was the need to find accommodation above ground level for the threshed grain, which prior to improvement 'was often kept within the house, but improved farming method increased produce, and meant that a building in the form of a granary was required' ⁸³ to keep it dry and free from vermin.

It has been observed that on some farms grain was stored either over the barn or adjoining to it, but on farms with a sufficient amount of arable the most common position appears to have been above the cart shed. It was obviously found suitable to place the upper storey of the granary above the ground floor of the open fronted cart shed. The space below could allow the circulation of air, and the produce of the carts could be unloaded or loaded to and from the granary by hatchway above the cart shed or by an external gable stair.

Cart sheds are found either in the form of single storey buildings, usually with from one to three bays (see Plates 98, 165, 55, 166, 167) or two storey with from one to four bays combined with the granary loft. (see Plates 73, 168, 169, 100) The most prevalent type is the two-bay cart shed/granary (see Plates 170, 171, 172) found on the medium to large size farms. The single and two storey types of buildings are noted as part of a range and are seldom found detached.

Donnan's Croft (see Plate 43) has a lean to open fronted cart shed 24 feet by 13 feet 6 inches by 8 feet in height in the main byre range.

⁸³ Maclelland, 'On the Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire', 66.



PLATE 165
HAND SPLIT PILLAR
AND LINTELS
 High Eldrig,
 Kirkcowan

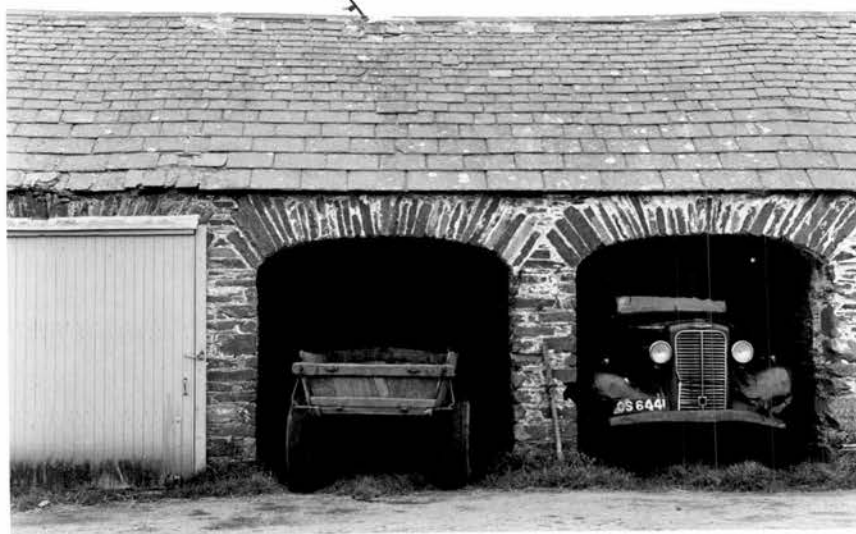


PLATE 166 SINGLE STOREY THREE BAY CARTSHED Arbrack,
 Clonsilla



PLATE 167 SINGLE STOREY FIVE BAY CURVED CARTSHED
Drumbreddan, Stoneykirk



PLATE 168 TWO STOREY THREE BAY CARTSHED/GRANARY
Low Culgroat, Stoneykirk

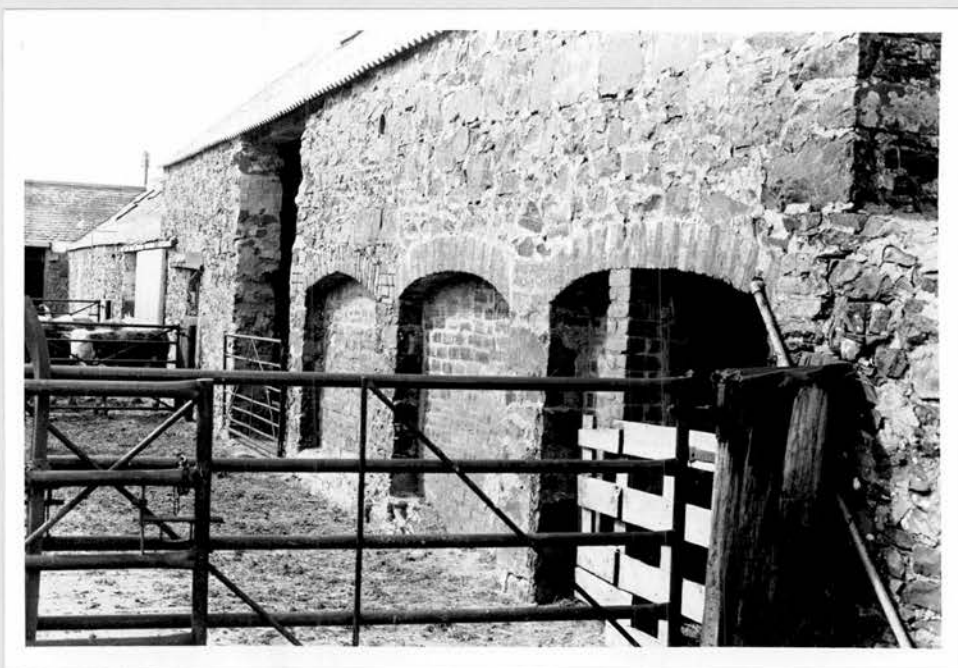


PLATE 169 SHALLOW CURVED BRICK ARCHES WITH STONE PIERS
Knocknain, Leswalt



PLATE 170 SHALLOW CURVED STONE ARCHES Knock, Glasserton



PLATE 171 TWO STOREY TWO BAY CARTSHED/GRANARY
Challockmun, Old Luce



PLATE 172 TWO STOREY TWO BAY CARTSHED/GRANARY
High Culgroat, Stoneykirk

Paldouran (see Plate 46). The cart shed 14 feet by 9 feet 6 inches by 7 feet in height, with a square headed opening, is part of the stable and barn range. (see Plate 47)

Moss Park (see Plate 50). In the later range, the cart shed 13 feet by 11 feet by 8 feet in height is adjacent and interconnected to the byre. It has a wide square headed opening at the gable end.

Doonhill (see Plate 14). The cart shed 8 feet by 16 feet by 7 feet in height also has the feature of the square headed opening, and in this instance is part of the main range. It originally had a thatched roof.

Culnoag (see Plate 15). This early cart shed 35 feet by 14 feet by 8 feet 6 inches in height is connected at right angles to the cattle shed range. It is similar to Doonhill in that it formerly had a thatched roof. The square headed opening is in the hipped end and there is also a small opening facing the courtyard. The later cart shed (see Plate 89) 38 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet in height is a lean to at the rear of the stable.

Claryard (see Plate 83) is an uncommon feature of a detached two-bay cart shed and gig-house 28 feet by 16 feet by 8 feet in height with square headed openings.

Caldonshill (see Plate 63). The cart shed/granary 20 feet by 15 feet by 12 feet 6 inches in height is in the barn range. Access to the granary is gained by the symmetrically situated door above the square headed cart shed opening.

Outer Blair (see Plates 75, 81). Part of the barn range is used as a cart shed/granary 18 feet by 12 feet 6 inches by 12 feet in height. The square headed opening is in the gable end.

Here too, as in Caldonshill, access to the granary is permitted by the door above the cart shed opening.

Chilcarroch (see Plate 70) is a particularly fine example of a one-bay cart shed/granary 19 feet by 15 feet by 13 feet 6 inches in height situated in the range between barn and stable. (see Plate 73) Access to the granary is gained by an internal stair-case in the barn, and also by the external gable stair. (see Plate 72) Two small windows 1 foot 6 inches square are positioned above the single square headed opening of the cart shed.

Stonehouse (see Plate 39). The two-bay cart shed/granary 16 feet by 14 feet 6 inches by 9 feet in height has square headed openings which are separated by a central stone pier. The building is placed between the barn and stable. Access to the granary is gained by external gable stairs at the end of the stable.

High Culgroat (see Plates 173, 172) is typical of the most prevalent type of two-bay cart shed/granary. It measures 24 feet by 16 feet by 13 feet in height. The building is connected to the barn and stable. There is a small central loft door situated above the two shallow curved arched openings, which are separated by a central stone pier.

Stables

As the cultivation of the arable area was improved in the late eighteenth century, the ox, which had previously been the principal draught animal, was gradually replaced as a source of power by the horse. Greater numbers of farm horses were required to motivate machinery and wheeled implements, also riding and carriage horses came into use for communication.

The following extract illustrates the total number of horses in use in this period, and includes the numbers both liable and not liable to the tax of two shillings:

TABLE 12

Survey of the Work Horse Tax in
the Shire of Wigtownshire 1797-1798

	Actual number of horses	Horses liable to duty 2s.	Horses not liable
Penninghame	255	187	68
Wigton	95	63	32
Kirkinner	181	134	47
Sorbie	171	105	66
Whithorn	189	128	61
Classerton	140	99	41
Mochrum	217	178	39
Old Luce	250	177	73
Kirkmaiden	220	182	38
Stoneykirk	222	206	16
Portpatrick	83	72	11
Kirkcolm	122	91	31
Leswalt	110	100	10
Inch	199	146	53
New Luce	76	55	21
Kirkcowan	162	125	37
	<hr/> 2692	<hr/> 2048	<hr/> 644 ⁸⁴

⁸⁴ SRO, Exchequer Records E326/10/5 Survey of the Work Horse Tax in the Shire of Wigtownshire 1797-1798.

The amount of the arable on the individual farms naturally affected the number of horses kept. The earlier draught animals, the oxen, had been housed in the byre, but horses were privileged animals and were accommodated in stables which were specially designed for them. The larger farms would of course require more stabling than the smaller ones. Also, it is on the former farms that stables were constructed for the riding and carriage horses.

Unfortunately only two stables were found in a fairly unaltered state on the farmsteadings in regard to stalling partitions and other interior fittings. Those which are reasonably intact as buildings illustrate, along with estate plans, the type of stabling, which was in use.

Stables are observed to be either detached or part of a range, usually adjacent to the cart shed, straw house or barn. It is, however, much more common to find a detached small stable than a larger one. (see Plates 174, 175)

Agricultural writers were fairly unanimous in their opinion that stables should be situated in the west of the courtyard, and in the stables doors and windows should be to the south east and horses' heads to the west. 50% of the stables surveyed are in these positions of stables and stalls. In most of these cases, the stables are found to be large. Smaller stables are usually noted to be part of older ranges, and as such planning was not of paramount importance. None of the smaller stables are lofted, and even in the larger stables very few have hay lofts.

In the smaller detached stables and those in the old ranges the walling height of 6 feet 6 inches restricted the height of the door. In these circumstances the tie beams are set into



PLATE 174 DETACHED WINDOWLESS STABLE Culmore, Stoneykirk



PLATE 175 STABLE IN RANGE adjacent to Cartshed and Straw House.
Tonnochrae, Inch

the rafters to give head room of 8 feet for the horses. None of the low walled early stables, either detached or in a range, were lofted; therefore airiness was dependent upon the height of the roof. The lowest ridge height recorded is 12 feet of the small detached stable at Paldouran. The next is 13 feet 6 inches, which is found at the stable in the range at Stonehouse which has the same minimal walling height of 6 feet 6 inches.

Loudon considered that the minimum width of a horse's stall should be 6 feet.⁸⁵ On this survey the minimum stalling width noted was 5 feet 6 inches at Donnan's Croft and High Culgroat. Chilcarroch has stalling 5 feet 8 inches in width.

Loudon quotes the editor of 'The Farmer's Magazine' as observing that the farm stables in Scotland 'are constructed in such a manner that all the horses stand in a line with their heads towards the rear side wall, instead of standing in two lines, fronting opposite walls as formerly'.⁸⁶ In all the stables surveyed in this region this is observed to be a fact, with the horses facing the rear wall in a single line, and with vents at the level of their heads. Only in the larger and later stables are windows found to be a feature. Most of the stables are paved with cobble stones and have drainage gullies to the rear of the animals. The stalls are separated with wooden partitions and loose boxes are built in the larger stables. In smaller stables, without loose boxes, farmers state that wooden gates, which have now been removed, were attached

⁸⁵ J.C. Loudon, Encyclopedia of Agriculture (London 1831), 409.

⁸⁶ Ibid, quoted in Loudon, 409-10.

to the stalling partition, whereby the large end stall could be divided off to enclose the area for a sick horse or a foaling mare. Other features, now rarely found intact, are the individual mangers with hay racks above, situated on the walling between the partitions, also the staples, which were fixed to the breast of the mangers, and to which the horses were tied. The custom regarding the harness equipment was to hang it inside the front wall of the stable. Harness rooms, therefore, are not found as a regular part of the layout.

Paldouran (see Plate 46) has a small detached stable 12 feet by 8 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height for one or two horses. This is similar in many features to the stable type at Culmore (see Plate 174). Both are unlofted and were formerly thatched. There are circular vents below the eaves, and each has a large door. The original plan of Paldouran has no window and corresponds to Culmore, but a small front window (see Plate 49) was added at a later period. At Paldouran there is another small stable 14 feet by 9 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 47) which is typical of the early type incorporated in an old range. This also was formerly thatched, but there are now skylights, which were probably inserted at the time of re-roofing. It, however, remains windowless and has an offset front door. Moss Park (see Plate 50) has a windowless stable 14 feet by 13 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height at the end of the old range. (see Plate 53)

Stonehouse (see Plate 39) illustrates the two-stall windowless stable 13 feet by 10 feet by 6 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 40) adjacent to the cart shed and barn in the old range. This building was formerly thatched. It now has the added feature

of a skylighted hay loft. There are vents to the rear and a central front door. There is also a windowless four-stall stable 28 feet by 15 feet by 10 feet in height in the later range. This has a central front door and external stairs lead to the hay loft above.

At Donnan's Croft (see Plate 43) a two-stall stable 15 feet by 11 feet 6 inches by 8 feet in height was included in the later range. This has a window and an offset door to the front. There were two stalls each 5 feet 6 inches wide with a 9 feet long central partition.

The three-stall windowless stable at Doonhill (see Plate 14) measures 19 feet by 18 feet by 9 feet in height and is attached to the barn. It has a central front door, and on the gable wall external stairs lead to the door of the hay loft above.

Kelly's Croft (see Plate 41) originally had no stable, but a small detached two/three-stall stable 18 feet by 12 feet by 7 feet 6 inches in height (see Plate 42) was later built when the croft changed its function to a smithy (Ravenstone). This may explain the unusual construction with the doorway in the gable end and a window to the rear.

Outer Blair (see Plate 75) has a medium size four-stall stable 23 feet by 14 feet by 8 feet in height. (see Plate 79) This building is part of the old clay-walled range. It was formerly thatched, and is now re-roofed and skylights have been inserted at the ridge. It has a small window in the gable wall and a central front door. Attached to a later byre range is a three-stall stable 17 feet by 15 feet 6 inches by 8 feet in height. (see Plate 82) It has the addition of triangular vents in the skylighted roof. The window and door face the courtyard.

There is a five-stall stable at Caldonshill (see Plates 63, 67). It measures 30 feet by 20 feet by 10 feet in height, and is adjacent to the cart shed/granary. It was formerly thatched, and now has triangular vents in the roof. It has a window and a central door to the front.

Low Claryard (see Plate 83). The stable contained seven stalls and two loose boxes. (see Plate 34) It measures 68 feet by 16 feet by 8 feet and is interconnected to the straw house. It has three skylights and six vents at the ridge. The asymmetrical frontage contains a door and four windows, one large and three small.

At Culnoag (see Plate 15) there is a windowless two-stall stable 13 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet in height, with an offset front door, and situated in the old range. There is also another stable which is windowless with a central door. It is lofted and adjacent to the barn and measures 30 feet by 17 feet by 16 feet 6 inches in height. (see Plate 87) In the later plan (see Plate 89) a detached and lofted six-stall stable 38 feet by 18 feet by 12 feet in height is noted. (see Plate 94) There are circular vents to the front and rear 4 feet below the eaves at loft floor level. It has a symmetrical front with a door and two larger windows. There is also a door in the gable wall leading to the hay loft.

In all but two of these steadings surveyed, change of function has resulted in the former stables being stripped of their interior fittings. Chilcarroch still has the stalling partitions intact, but only in High Culgroat does the interior remain in a reasonable state of preservation.

Chilcarroch (see Plate 70) has a seven-stall stable 38 feet by 19 feet by 13 feet in height with external stairs to the hay loft. (see Plate 176) The building is attached to the cart shed and barn. It has three windows, two medium sized and one small, asymmetrically placed about the two front doors.

High Culgroat (see Plates 138, 173). The stable measures 42 feet by 16 feet by 10 feet in height. (see Plate 177) A door in the south east gable wall affords access for fodder to the lofting area in the connected cart shed/granary building. The frontage is symmetrical with a door and two windows. There are four circular vents in the front wall, and eight oval vents in the rear wall, which are situated 1 foot below the eaves and the roof contains a central skylight.

The interior consists of four stalls 5 feet 6 inches wide and 8 feet in length with the wooden partitions rising from 4 feet to 6 feet 10 inches in height and supported by the main pillars of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square timber. A gully leading to the central drain is situated on the cobbled flooring area 1 foot 3 inches behind the stalling. The two loose boxes each 11 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 2 inches can be divided off from the stalling area by wooden gates hung from the end pillars.

Corn chests are placed beneath the windows in the loose box area. The racks, for hay or straw, which remain, are formed of spars, are 2 feet in height and width, and are connected by cross rails at each end. These are attached, and taper to the wall 1 foot 6 inches above the mangers, which are no longer extant. The racks for harness equipment are affixed to the interior of the front wall.

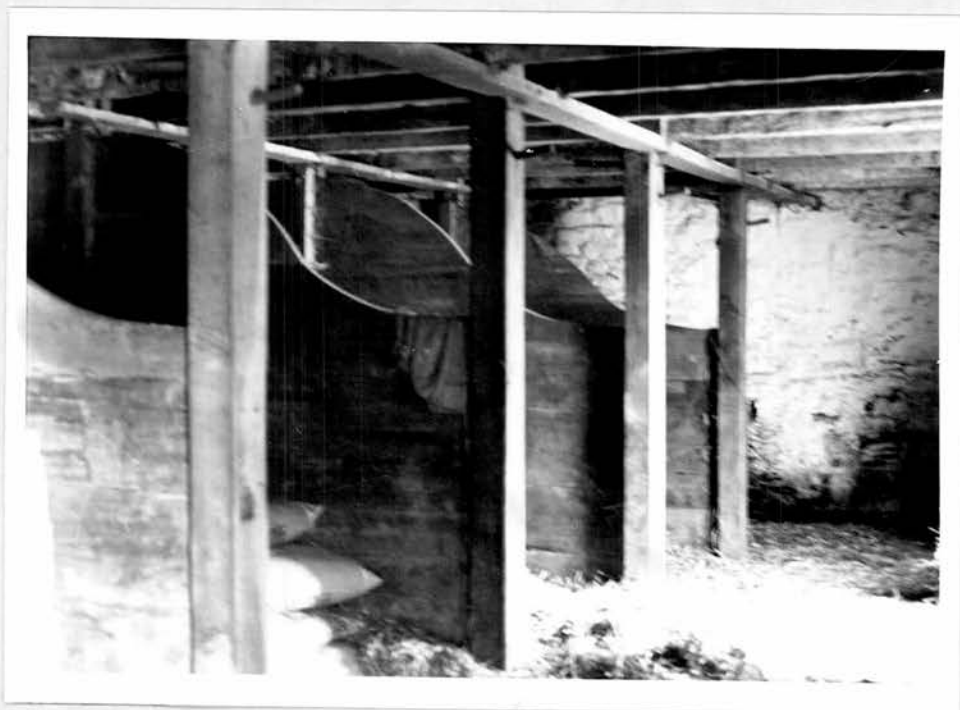


PLATE 176 STABLE INTERIOR Chilcarroch, Mochrum



PLATE 177 STABLE INTERIOR High Culgroat, Stoneykirk

Minor Buildings

There are several types of minor buildings, which are noted as parts of farmsteading layouts. Although, in some cases, they are no longer utilised for the purpose intended in their original function, they are mentioned for their role in the total concept of the traditional buildings.

According to Webster, with the introduction of the potato for fodder, pig rearing expanded in the late eighteenth century in Wigtownshire.⁸⁷ Although farmers and crofters did rear a number of pigs in this period,⁸⁸ they were rudely housed. Later, when pig rearing became an important branch of nineteenth century dairy management, through their consumption of whey, pigsties emerged as a feature on dairy farms.

These buildings were specially constructed for the breeding and feeding of swine, and the smaller types are of a basically simple design. These consist of a house with an adjoining walled yard. The buildings are of random rubble walling, and usually have a corrugated roof. Each house is divided into pens of about 6 feet by 8 feet for keeping pigs apart. In the pens of farrowing sows the space afforded is greater.

Donnan's Croft (see Plate 43) has two farrowing pens each 11 feet by 6 feet, which are in a lean-to 22 feet by 13 feet by 9 feet in height attached to the wall of the gable end of the byre.

⁸⁷ Webster, op. cit., 32.

⁸⁸ Biggar, op. cit., 64; Robinson op. cit., 41.

Where a small number of pigs were reared, the individual pens have an opening leading to the walled exercise area, which contained the feeding troughs. (see Plate 178) When a larger number of pigs were housed, the layout of the pigsty is altered. Sometimes access to the court is controlled by individual gates, which separate the pens from a walkway, leading to the walled open area. Low Clanyard (see Plate 83) has a large lean-to house 66 feet by 14 feet (see Plate 35) of this type, but the former pens have been removed.

Very few pigsties remain as the houses have been taken down from their former position of lean-tos on walls. This is noted in Carthland Mains (see Plate 95) where the house was built on to the wall of one of the walled open courts. The building, measuring 25 feet by 13 feet, contained four pens each 10 feet by 5 feet, which were sub-divided into 4 feet and 5 feet sections by a partial dividing wall. The larger section contained the feeding trough and doorway. This building was removed with the construction of the piggery built in the 1830s. This latter building measures 90 feet by 18 feet by 8 feet in height. This was divided into six large pens, each accommodated a maximum of fifteen pigs, and there was also a pen for a farrowing sow at the west end of the house. Access to the pens was by a 4 feet 6 inches wide walkway. These pens were cleaned out through wooden flap doors into the midden area to the north of the building. The flap doors were replaced by windows in 1945 to keep the house warmer. The pens were then cleaned out by barrow down the walkway. The feeding troughs were situated to the front of the pens.



PLATE 178 SMALL PIGSTY Low Milton, Mochrum



PLATE 179 ROOT SHED Donnan's Croft, Glasserton

Other lesser buildings are those which were occasionally, but by no means generally, constructed for the storage and preparation of root crops. It was the tradition to store cattle fodder in stack yard, barn or straw house, but with the use of root crops, in particular, turnips and potatoes, changes were brought about. In the nineteenth century the practice of storing, boiling and steaming this fodder increased. Most of the smaller farms usually stored and prepared the roots in a section of the barn, but occasionally special buildings were constructed.

Root houses are usually noted adjoining byres (see Plate 55) and on the larger farms internal access from the root house to the byre is gained by an inner door that opens into the walkway. The entrance doors are of sufficient dimension to admit a loaded cart being turned up and emptied.

Donnan's Croft (see Plates 43, 179) has a lean-to root shed 10 feet by 7 feet by 6 feet in height situated to the rear of the barn.

Chilcarroch (see Plate 70) illustrates the root house 20 feet by 12 feet 6 inches by 8 feet in height which infills the L shape of the byre range. It has an interconnecting door to the byre and a wide door to the courtyard.

Tool houses were specially constructed for the keeping of smaller implements, such as spades, rakes and forks. These simple store houses are positioned near to the buildings, such as byres and stables (see Plate 56) where they would be in the greatest demand.

Culnoag (see Plate 15) typifies the position and type of traditional tool house. It is situated between the old cattle shed and stable, and measures 12 feet by 7 feet by 8 feet in height. It is windowless, but has a single door.

In previous sections details have been noted from archival and field work as to the sources, types and construction of building materials, which are employed in the traditional steadings. In this part further examples of vernacular features, which were revealed in intensive field work, are discussed and illustrated.

When enclosure was proceeding in the early eighteenth century turf dykes were erected. (see Plate 180) These were replaced gradually from the mid-eighteenth century by traditional Galloway dykes. The early dry stone walling found in steadings is constructed in a similar manner to the lower two-thirds of these dykes. (see Plates 181, 182) The double sided walls are approximately 2 feet 6 inches at the base. These walls are infilled with smaller stones and tied and strengthened with long stones called through-bands, reaching from side to side, one at every yard of length of wall.

The general walling material of the steadings, as tabulated in the section on farmhouses, is stone and lime. (see Plate 86) The stone is irregular uncoursed random rubble and consists of greywacke and granite, which is usually closely jointed and lime washed. The sizes and types of the stones, however, vary with the locality.

Unquared stone is noted with a generous mortar joint, which is strengthened by small pieces of rubble as snecking (see Plates 183, 184) in Mochrum and Inch. The feature of snecking is introduced here even when stones are squared and the jointing is much closer. (see Plate 185) Also observed in steadings in Mochrum are closely jointed blocks of greywacke. (see Plates 186, 187) This latter parish has a generous granite outcrop, and the split boulders are



PLATE 180 TURF DYKE New Luce



PLATE 181 SECTION OF ORIGINAL GALLOWAY DYKE OF 1770s
New Luce



PLATE 182 SECTION OF ORIGINAL DRYSTONE WALLING
Moss Park, Glasserton



PLATE 183 UNSQUARED STONE AND LIME WALL with early form of
rubble snecking. Meikle Killantrae, Mochrum



PLATE 184 UNSQUARED STONE AND LIME WALL with snecking.
Beoch, Inch



PLATE 185
SQUARED STONES
WITH SNECKING
Altiery, Mochrum



PLATE 186 ROUGHLY DRESSED AND FACED GREYWHACKE with inset
carved panel. Airylick, Mochrum



PLATE 187 ROUGHLY DRESSED AND FACED GREYWHACKE
High Glenling, Mochrum

used in conjunction with the greywacke. The following examples illustrate the various purposes for which the stones are used, and also the methods of construction. (see Plates 188, 189, 190, 191, 192)

In roofing material also, the farm offices complement those of the farmhouses, in the use of slate. The weight of the various types of the, mainly imported, slates available affected the required dimensions of the home and foreign timbers. Single roofs with rafters and various bracing timbers are found where light slates are used. Greater weight of slates, however, require the type of double roofing structure with rafters and purlins. Both types are found in the improved steadings, and where the roofing has not been altered, the early method of hanging slates may be noted as in Chilcarroch. (see Plate 164) The roughly dressed main rafters 12 inches by 4 inches are set into the walling at 3 feet intervals. Heavy offset purlins 6 inches by 3 inches are flush recessed, at a spacing of 2 feet, into the main rafters. Common rafters, 2 inches square, are spaced at 1 foot intervals between the main rafters and rest upon the purlins. Laths $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square are set across the common rafters at intervals decreasing from 15 inches at the eaves to 6 inches at the apex. The large slates are hung on the laths by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square wooden pegs and sealed with hair plaster. The beams 12 inches by 4 inches join every third main rafter 2 feet above the top of the walling. There is no ridge beam in this roofing structure.

Although stone construction is now predominant, the tradition of clay-walled buildings has been noted in early cottages, which are no longer extant. There is no record by eighteenth and nineteenth century topographical writers of this region of farmsteadings being



PLATE 188
WALLING DETAIL at
 Dairy doorway.
 Chilcarroch, Mochrum



PLATE 189 SLAB GREYWHACKE LINTEL on byre doorway.
 Chilcarroch, Mochrum

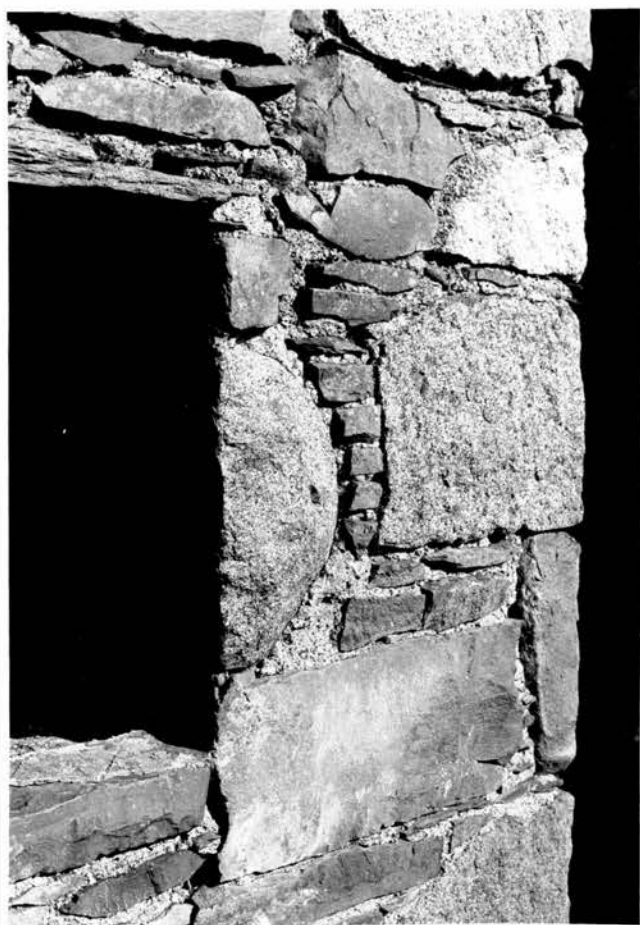


PLATE 190

SPLIT GRANITE BOULDERS

with snecking.

Chilcarroch, Mochrum



PLATE 191 STONE LINTEL INSIDE BYRE Meikle Killantrae,
Mochrum



PLATE 192

THIN SLABS forming
rear porch.

Chilcarroch, Mochrum

PLATE 193

CLAYWALLING WITHIN
BARN AND CARTSHED

Caldonshill,
Stoneykirk



erected in this material. In the course of this survey, however, examples of clay-walled farmsteadings were found in the parishes of Stoneykirk and Kirkmaiden. This area in the Rhinns was at one period covered in water and consequently has a deposit of silt and a scarcity of readily available building stone. In regard to clay-walling in this area of the British Isles, and the possible date of the construction, comparison is made to neighbouring regions. Dr Brunskill states 'that it appears that clay construction did continue in use here and there among the northern parishes of Cumbria until the first quarter of the nineteenth century. In the contiguous Scottish county of Dumfries there is evidence that the practice may have survived even longer'.⁸⁹ In the recorded examples of clay-walled buildings in five steadings in the Rhinns region the houses range from one single storey house with byre in Low Mye, Stoneykirk, of which little evidence remains other than the clay-walling, three one storey and attic houses in Caldonshill, Outer Blair, and Little Garthland, also in the parish of Stoneykirk, and one of two storeys in High Culgroat, Stoneykirk. Caldonshill has sections of clay-walling in the barn and cart shed, and Outer Blair has two adjoining byres almost entirely constructed of clay. In style, layout and elevation, the one storey and attic and the two storey dwelling houses were apparently erected as such originally and may be assessed as having been built in the early nineteenth century.

⁸⁹ Transactions of the Ancient Monument Society New Series X (Edinburgh 1962) "The Clay Houses of Cumberland" by B. W. Brunskill, 59.

Caldonshill (see Plates 63, 64) is a one storey and attic building 53 feet 6 inches by 24 feet and 8 feet 6 inches in height and consists of the original farmhouse and adjacent dairyman's house. The cross wall between the dwellings is 3 feet thick and the outer walls measure 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. In the farmhouse section the single pile building has two rooms on the ground floor with fireplaces in each gable wall. The attic had fireplaces in each of these walls also. (see Plate 136) The dairyman's house has one room on the ground floor and one room in the attic. The ground floor room has a fireplace in the outer gable wall. Further sections of clay-walling 8 feet in height and varying in thickness from 1 foot 4 inches to 2 feet 3 inches show that the barn and cart-shed were originally only 8 feet in height. (see Plate 193)

Outer Blair (see Plates 75, 76) is a completely symmetrical T-plan house of one storey and attic 38 feet by 18 feet by 8 feet 6 inches in height in the main portion and 18 feet by 18 feet by 8 feet 6 inches in height in the wing. The house was heavily lime-washed but, confirmation of the clay-walling was obtained by access to the attic and examination of the top of the walling material at the eaves. The main portion of the house is rectangular with two 2 feet 6 inches thick cross passage walls, which contain both ground floor and attic fireplaces. The hipped on wing has a gable ended wall with a fireplace. The ground floor contains living room, parlour and a cross passage leading to the kitchen in the wing and staircase to three bedrooms in the attic. Little Garthland dwelling house (see Plate 194) is also clay-walled and of similar construction. Both houses have the unusual feature of a wide overhang at the eaves, possibly in order to protect the clay-walling.



PLATE 194 CLAY WALLED HOUSE Little Carthland, Stoneykirk

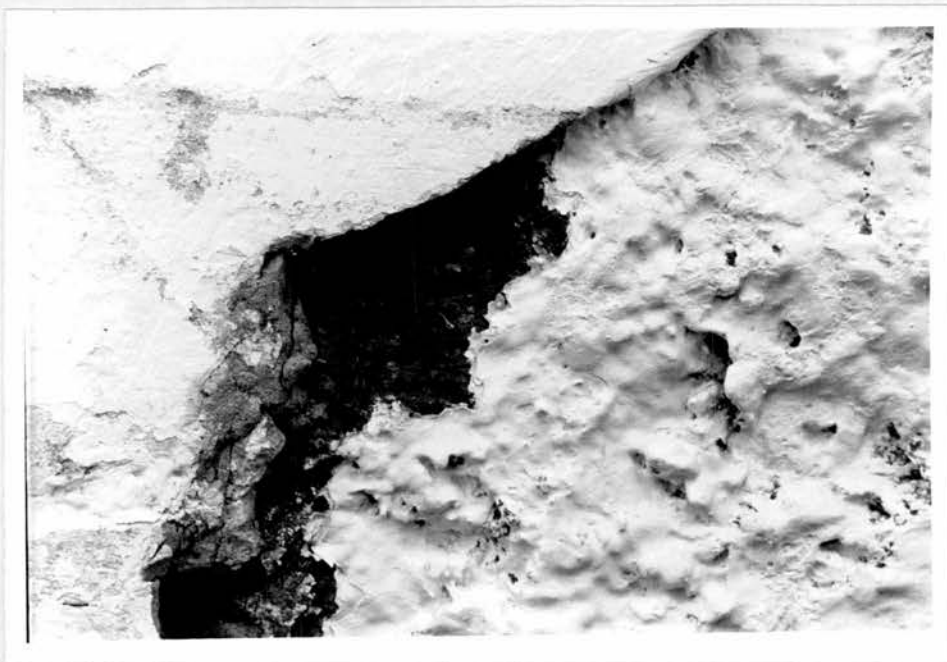


PLATE 195 CLAY WALLING IN WEST BYRE Outer Blair, Stoneykirk

The north and west byres and the stable range in Outer Blair (see Plates 79, 80, 195) are also clay-walled.

High Culgroat (see Plates 138, 111, 120) is a rectangular two storey farmhouse 52 feet 6 inches by 18 feet by 16 feet 6 inches in height. The gable walls and the central dividing walls, containing the fireplaces, are 3 feet to 3 feet 3 inches thick and tapering to the top of the walls to approximately 2 feet 9 inches. The front and rear walls are 2 feet 9 inches in thickness. The ground floor contains living room, store room and parlour, and there is an L-shaped hall leading to the dairy and cheese loft wing 38 feet by 21 feet by 16 feet 6 inches in height. A small staircase leads from the hall on the ground floor of the house to the hall on the first floor, which now contains three bedrooms and a bathroom. Access was unable to be gained to the dairy and cheese loft walling, but external appearances lead to the positing that this portion of the building is of the same material.

The roof of the dwelling house is of single construction (see Plates 196, 197, 198) with rafters, which are roughly dressed and of varying sizes, but are on average 8 inches by 4 inches. These are paired in couples, and are joined at the apex by a heavy tapered wooden dowell of 2 inches in diameter at the head, and there is no ridge beam. The rafters are closely spaced at intervals of 18 inches and are deeply set into the top of the clay-walling. Tie beams secure by a lightly lapped joint every alternate pair of rafters. Thick small slates are hung by wooden pegs, of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, on laths which are placed at intervals of 9 inches. As in Chilcarroch these slates are sealed by hair plaster. At a later period a section of the ridge area has been re-roofed and wood cladding replaced the original method of laths and plaster.



PLATE 196 ROOFING CONSTRUCTION with tapered dowells joining
rafters at apex. High Culgroat, Stoneykirk



PLATE 197 ROUGHLY DRESSED CLOSELY SPACED RAFTERS
High Culgroat, Stoneykirk



PLATE 198 RAFTERS AND BEAMS SET INTO CLAY WALLING
High Culgroat, Stoneykirk



PLATE 201 HIGH DRUMORE COTTAGE Kirkmaiden

Although it is difficult to state positively the method of construction in the clay-walling of the surviving examples, they all appear to have been built as original load bearing solid constructions with the roofs carried on the walls. The foundations of the buildings have been dug out and laid with heavy stones, which can protrude as high as 3 feet above ground. There is no sign of layering in any of the exposed walling, which consists of a mixture of straw and clay. According to local information it may well have been poured as a mixture of wet clay and chopped straw into a timber erection of wooden planks. According to local farmers the clay-walling and the thick layers of limewash, with which it is covered, makes an extremely hard structure, which has been found difficult to demolish in the course of alterations.⁹⁰

Conclusion

In the previous sections on the farmsteadings, the development from the simple buildings and layouts, connected with pastoral farming, to the interrelated buildings and layouts of the small, medium and large mixed arable and dairy farms have been noted. In this study it has been observed that the majority of traditional types of steadings were erected in the medium to large steadings by the 1880s.

The numbered plan of Low Clanyard (see Plate 83) illustrates the buildings and layout, which are characteristic of a typical medium sized farm:

⁹⁰ Information supplied by John Rankin, Caldonshill, Stoneykirk.

Pigsties (no. 1)
Stable (no. 2) and Loose Boxes (no. 2a)
Straw House (no. 3)
Barn with Granary Loft (no. 4)
Root House (no. 5)
Byre (no. 6)
Byre (no. 7)
Dairy and Cheese Loft (no. 8)
Boiler House (no. 9)
Byre (no. 10)
Gig House and Implement Shed (no. 11)
Cart Shed (no. 12)
Bull Pens (no. 13)
Walled Dung Midden (no. 14)
Tool House (no. 15)
Dwelling House (no. 16)

Although the former function, interior fittings, and certain internal structural features may have changed in particular buildings, such as the mill barn, dairy and cheese loft, pigsty, stable, cart shed and granary, the actual buildings on the best examples of vernacular steadings are adapted to meet changing needs. Certain features such as the bull pens, constructed at the end of a range, may be later additions, or former stabling for stallions, which has been altered.

In some of the traditional steadings, especially of the smaller type, the farmhouses are often sold as separate units, and the other buildings are used for storage by the neighbouring farm.

The numbered plan of Garthland Mains (see Plate 99) exemplifies the range of vernacular buildings, which were found on a large steading. It illustrates, along with information gathered in field work ⁹¹ how some of the traditional buildings can be adapted and employed to meet contemporary farming methods.

The dwelling house, as is customary in medium and large farmsteadings, is detached from the rest of the buildings.

The dairyman lived in the cot-house (no. 1) until 1890 when a new house was built for him as the requirements of the dairy increased. The original cot-house was then utilised as a boiler house for the steam boiler for cheese in one half, and a bulk milk tank in the other. Since cheese has ceased to be made on the farm, calves are kept in the section which contained the steam boiler.

When the original dairy extensions were removed from the dwelling house, a separate dairy (no. 9) and milk room (no. 9a) with cheese loft above were constructed. The dairy had a vat until seven years ago, and this farm was the last to give up cheese-making in the district. The dairy is now a modern milk room, which contains two bulk tanks. The cheese loft originally had turning dales, and storage for two hundred cheeses from eighty to ninety pounds in weight. The former wash house (no. 10), for the dairy, has had the equipment removed and is now a store.

Horses were not finally superseded by tractors in Wigtownshire until the 1950s. This particular farm still retained five horses along with two tractors in 1945. The adaptation of the stables to

⁹¹ Information supplied by John McColm, Garthland Mains, Stoneykirk.

other functions does not alter the overall design. As is the custom, the stables and loose boxes are used for calf houses and general storage.

One stable (no. 2) for eight horses has been converted into a calf house (no. 2a) which has three loose boxes, and there are individual calf pens in the other section (no. 2b).

Another stable (no. 3) had stabling for two horses to make up the ten horses, which were required on 341 acres of arable. It is now used as a grinding and mixing house for dairy cattle foodstuff. The former hay loft contains the grain bin (no. 3x) and the top of the feed mixer intake (no. 3y). The modern grain tower (no. 40) stores the moist barley deposited by the combine-harvester. This building is used in conjunction with (no. 3x and no. 3y) for the grain, which is blown in, crushed and mixed with food concentrates.

The barn (no. 4) still functions as a storage and processing unit and retains the mill wheels, which were adapted from water to electric power in 1945. The large wheel drives the threshing mill and the small wheel motivates the ancillary root cutters, bruiser and chaff blower.

The loft (no. 4b) is used for storing barley and compound fertiliser. The lofted sections of (nos. 4a, 4b, 6 and 7) have been opened up for the functioning of a grain elevator (c and d) which brings the barley back from the drier.

The ground floor of (no. 6) was a 4 bay cart shed. It now stores sawdust for bedding used in calf houses.

There was formerly a smithy (no. 7) on this farm. This type of building often forms part of the farmstead where a large number of horses were kept. Arrangements were made for a local

blacksmith and his apprentice to come at suitable periods. The building, which still contains the forge, was at one period utilised as a piggery and is now a calf box.

The upper storey of (nos. 6 and 7) was the granary, and is now used for housing the grain elevator and for storing barley for seed purposes.

The buildings, now used as bull-pens (nos. 8a and 8b) for individual bulls, were originally loose boxes for two stallions.

The byres have been increased from the section in the original courtyard (see Plate 95) but all the later courtyard buildings are also vernacular. Although the feeding and milking byres are altered for the purpose of dairy hygiene or extended to accommodate increasing stock (no. 12 was a root house, no. 13 a calf house and no. 16 a meat house) the buildings are little changed in layout (nos. 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23). The midden for the byres is contained in the walled area (no. 21).

The straw house (no. 15), as is the custom, is still used for its original purpose, and is situated in a suitable position for accessibility to the byres.

With the demise of cheesemaking and the advent of factories taking over the dairy produce, pigsties have lost their original function. The few, as already noted, which remain, are used as calf houses or stores. These pigsties, which were built in the 1830s, and have been described in minor buildings, had the pens removed three years ago and were converted for the purpose of keeping young dairy stock. The former midden and exercise court (no. 26) is used as an area where cattle are fed on silage. The pigs' later midden (no. 25) now stores cattle dung. The other buildings,

which were connected with the piggery, are also extant (nos. 28, 29). These were the pens for farrowing sows and are now utilised; the first for a tractor shed; the second for storing hay. The lean-to shed (no. 27) was a barren sow's building, and now stores fencing stabs.

The seasonal migratory Irish workers are no longer required for harvesting since the advent of the tractor. The bothy cottage (no. 32) which housed them is now a store room. The adjacent 3 bay cart shed (no. 33) houses tractor, trailers and fertiliser.

All the aforementioned buildings form the traditional steading. The other numbers on the plan illustrate the modern buildings in the layout. These are brick or wooden constructions with asbestos roofs and accommodate calves (no. 22) implements (nos. 30, 31) implements and calves (no. 34) combine harvester (no. 35) dutch barn (no. 37) with lean-to (no. 38) and uncovered area for stock (no. 39). The silage is retained in the walled area of (no. 36) and the grain store (no. 40) is a modern metal alloy construction.

The examples given are typical of the main type of farmsteadings erected in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These form compact groups of buildings, which in accommodating the changes to modern mixed arable and dairy farming methods have perforce altered the function of certain building types, but the external plans and designs are rarely reconstructed.

COTTAGES

The cottages, attached to farmsteadings, are evidence not only of the traditional architecture, but also of the type of building accommodation which is allotted to a section of the agricultural work force. These labourers consist now mainly of permanent male workers, who are married, and in the past they were complemented, under the bothy system on the larger farms, by migratory seasonal workers.

In the late eighteenth century it appears that the larger farms had both married and single workers.⁹² The single men, as has been noted, were housed in rooms or 'chaumers',⁹³ which afforded them sleeping quarters, or in the farmhouse or other buildings of the steading such as the stable. They were fed in the farm kitchen or 'kitchie' as it was called. This work force was augmented by the permanent married workers, such as ploughmen or byremen who had tied cottages. It has been observed that these cottages were detached from the farmsteading,⁹⁴ and this is the present location of cottages in the farm layout, at about five hundred yards from the actual steading. The cottages constructed for the bothy system, however, are observed to be part of the layout of the farmsteading. (see Plate 99)

In the first decade of the nineteenth century it was acknowledged that farmers pulled down old cottages, but did not rebuild them.⁹⁵ The expenses incurred were considered a burden, and it

⁹² OSA, iv, 141-2.

⁹³ 'See above, p. 27 '

⁹⁴ Ibid,

⁹⁵ 'See above, p. 32 '; Smith op.cit., 62-63.

appeared advisable to send all the married workers into villages, and to have all the operations of the farm performed by the single male workers accommodated under the 'kitchie' system. As the labours of husbandry increased as the century progressed, the employment of married men became much more general ⁹⁶ in medium to large farms, and they were bound on the dairy farms to supply a woman as a milker. ⁹⁷

Lord Basil Daer on the Baldoon Estate, Kirkinner, initiated not only the improvement of farmsteadings, but also cottages in Wigtownshire in the late eighteenth century. These were vastly improved from the early buildings, where the cow went in by the same door, and was housed with the human occupants, ⁹⁸ and as Robinson states:

His cottages, like all his improvements, were of a superior class, well built of stone rubble, slated and plastered, a very uncommon thing in those days even of farmhouses. The cottages consisted of a kitchen and a room between which in the centre stood a small bedcloset and a large wooden press.' ⁹⁹

⁹⁶ Biggar op.cit., 76.

⁹⁷ Mackelland, 'On the agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire' 63.

⁹⁸ 'See above, p. 27 '

⁹⁹ Robinson op.cit., 14.

The improvement of cottages, generally, however, did not really gain momentum in this area until the mid-nineteenth century when social idealism and improved economic conditions gave the proprietors the incentive to improve the labourers' dwellings. All aspects of improvement were carried out in living standards in regard to construction. The basic single storeyed two roomed dwellings, sometimes with a bedcloset, now possessed the improvements noted in Lord Daer's eighteenth century cottages. They now had structural partitions within, and the walling material was of limewashed local rubble stone, but lime mortar was used instead of mud or clay in stone construction. It was still considered practical to erect gable-ended buildings, but now there were chimneys with stone built canopies or enclosed flues. Windows were built properly into the walls, although at first usually only on the front walling on either side of the entrance doorway. With the introduction of a separate central bedroom, behind a lobby partition, a rear window was installed. As entries in factors' accounts verify, substantial roofing material was usually the last of the improvements:

The cost of thatching a cottage with heath	£5. 7. 6 ' 100
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In the mid-nineteenth century the Stair Estate:

Paid Daniel Dailly for thatching houses at Limekiln
and workers' houses at Culhorn, and many others at Inch.' 101

100 SRO, Broughton and Cally Mun. GD 10/1325, Factors' Accounts,
15th December 1824.

101 SRO, Stair Papers GD 135/203, Miscellaneous Payments,
25th November 1847.

On the Broughton Estate there were cothouses, which were considered to be 'in a wretched state' ¹⁰² and approval was given for 'two double cottages being erected, not exceeding £120 for each farm.' ¹⁰³ The tenants were bound as they were in most leases to cart all the building materials to the place:

The double cottages were 43 feet 6 inches in length and 22 feet in width. The stones were of good blue whinstone of the neighbourhood, and the outer sills of well dressed granite. The walls were built of good rubble work and carried up in regular courses of 16 inches to 18 inches deep, and solidly packed with small stones and mortar, bound with a throughband stone on each square yard of wall. The flooring was laid with large red freestone flags from Whitehaven and the roofing of best Lancaster Peggs.' ¹⁰⁴

At Culvennan, Kirkcowan:

Four servants' cottages were built four years before, each having a kitchen and two bedclosets. There is a lobby and a pantry, and a recess for a bed in the kitchen. The bedrooms are plaster-lathed,

¹⁰² SRO, Broughton and Cally Mun. GD 10/1113/3, Factors' Reports, October 1847.

¹⁰³ Ibid, GD 10/1113/4, Factors' Reports, September 1848.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid, GD 10/1330/32 WB, Estate Accounts, August 1849 'Specifications of two double cottages One to be built on the farm of Broughton Skeog and the other on the farm of Riffer Park in Whithorn.'

and all the rooms are floored with tile flags, and are otherwise well finished. The accommodation is sufficient for an ordinary sized family. The cost of the four houses, built two and two, was £170.¹⁰⁵

The earl of Stair since the beginning of 1872 erected no fewer than 28 cottages on his estate in the Rhinns, and about 14 more are in the process of erection. These cottages have been erected either by agreement with the tenant at the beginning of the lease or by the tenant agreeing to pay 5% of the outlay. . . . On the estate of Carrick Moore Esq., of Corsewall 5 double cottages have been erected during the last two or three years.'¹⁰⁶

The cost, dimensions and materials, of some of these new cottages are given. The use of brick from Stranraer in Inch is noted in comparison to the general use of local stone:

One erected in 1873 on the earl of Stair's property consisted of two rooms 12 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet 10 inches by 13 feet 6 inches respectively. The height of the ceiling was 9 feet 6 inches. It was built of bricks and cost £70.5s. A double cottage for two families with three apartments in each cost £158. The cottages on the Corsewall Estate were built after a design by D. Guthrie Esq., the factor there. They are double houses for two families, consisting of three apartments of the following dimensions:

¹⁰⁵ Cowie, 'Report on improvements' 417.

¹⁰⁶ Mackelland, 'On the agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire' 64-65.

Kitchen 15 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 2 inches

Bedroom 10 feet by 6 feet 4 inches

Bedcloset 7 feet by 6 feet 4 inches

Height of ceiling 8 feet 6 inches

Built with projecting windows, each of the double cottages cost £120 and when less ornamental £96 . . .

Randolph, late earl of Galloway, bestowed a good deal of attention on the cottages on his estate in Wigtownshire, and accomplished a great reformation in that respect. Many new ones, some of them elegant, were erected all containing three apartments, without any additional charge to the tenant on whose farm they were placed. A number of old ones were likewise remodelled, improved and subdivided.' 107

Landowners encouraged their labourers to take care of their new dwellings:

If spared on the 1st of June 1854 Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Leswalt, proposes giving prizes

For the neatest kept cottage £1. 0. 0

For the next best cottage -.10. 0

. . . Taste in ornamenting the outside wall be taken into consideration . . . and cottages should be white-washed.' 108

107 Ibid,

108 SRO, Agnew of Lochnaw Papers GD 154/501 'Notes of prizes to be given by Sir Andrew Agnew for the best kept cottages and gardens.'

In the mid-nineteenth century, however, landlords kept the number of cottars houses on their estates at a minimum from a fear of pauperism and poaching. The following extract from a lease is typical of their policy:

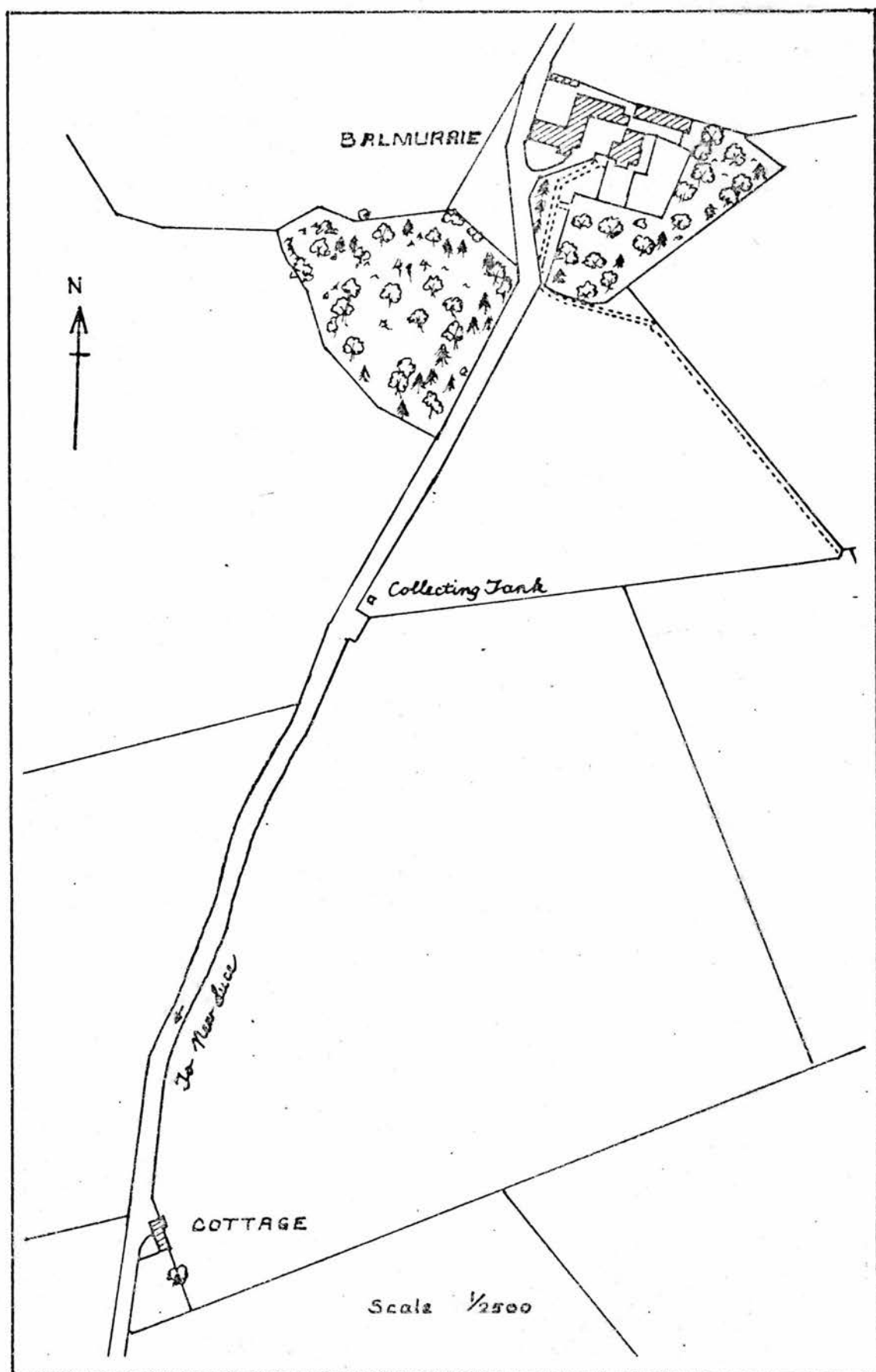
. . . nor shall the tenant convert any of the offices or buildings upon the lands into dwellings for cottars and there shall not be a greater number of outhouses than are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the cottagers and labourers permanently employed.' ¹⁰⁹

It is evident that, although many and varied designs were illustrated and ideas suggested in agricultural journals and architectural pattern books, the improvers in Wigtownshire kept to the most economical and simple building methods. The basic design, therefore, of the pre-improvement cottage was little altered and the many improvement policies were those which were stated in the plan of Lord Basil Daer, and 'in the main the cottages conform to a type of room and kitchen with a small bedroom in between'. ¹¹⁰

Balmurrie Cottage, New Luce (see Plates 199, 200) illustrates the typical plan of a farm layout of cottage in relation to the farmsteading. This is a single cottage with a room and kitchen with a screen partition creating a lobby to the front door.

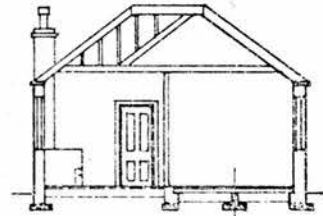
¹⁰⁹ Lease of 1847 for Clanyard Farm, Kirkmaiden, 'See above p. 44'

¹¹⁰ TSA, 496.

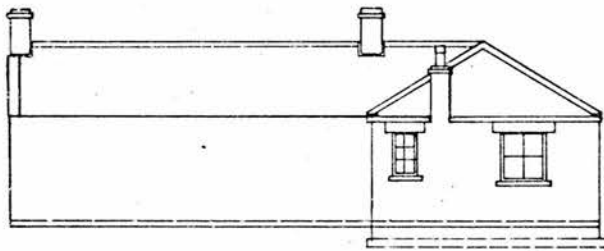


BALMURRIE COTTAGE
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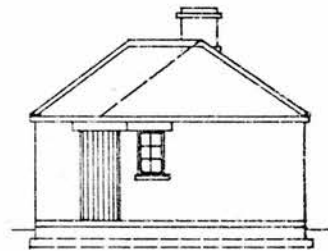
Drawn from RHP 4969



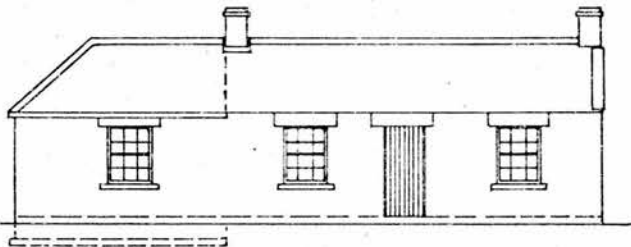
Section A-A



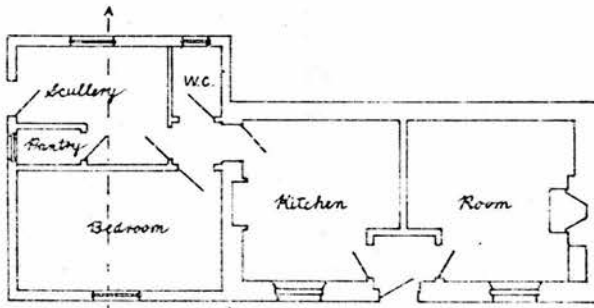
North east elevation



North west elevation

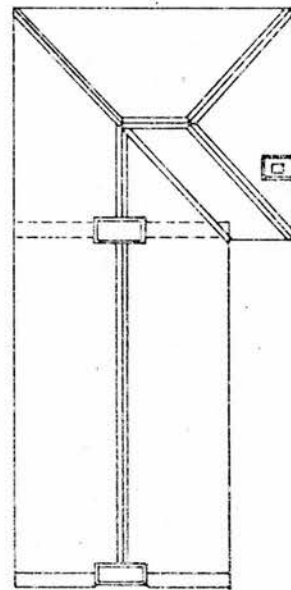


South west elevation

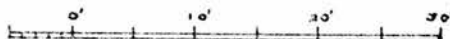


Addition

Plan of Original Cottage



Roof Plan



The later modern extension is carried out in the usual manner of the region. It is hipped on to an extension of the ridging, and is built on adjacent to the kitchen gable extending to the rear.

High Drumore Cottage, Kirkmaiden (see Plate 201) has a room, kitchen and bedroom and a lobby to the front door. The hipped on extension contains two bedrooms and a toilet. The original bedroom is converted into a scullery.

Challochmuan Cottage, Old Luce (see Plate 202) is similar in layout to High Drumore Cottage. The proposed alterations were not carried out.

Mulmain Cottage, Stoneykirk (see Plate 203) is unusual in that it contains living accommodation in a loft.

Typical of regional double cottages are those at Cailliness, Kirkmaiden (see Plate 204). Each original unit is similar to Balmurrie, New Luce, consisting of a room and kitchen with the screen partition creating a lobby. The later hipped extensions contain a bedroom and the lean to extension contains a scullery, pantry and toilet.

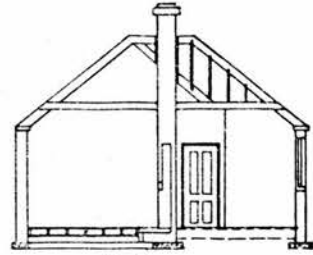
Kilbreen and Garthland Cottages, Stoneykirk (see Plates 205, 206, 207, 208) are identical. These two roomed double cottages have modern central joint hipped extensions, which contain bedrooms and sculleries. There is also the addition of offices, which contain coal storage and earth closets.

The multi-unit of four attached cottages at Mull Farm, Kirkmaiden (see Plates 209, 210) is typical where extra accommodation was required. These two roomed units have modern lean-tos of additional bedrooms which were flushed into the roof line.

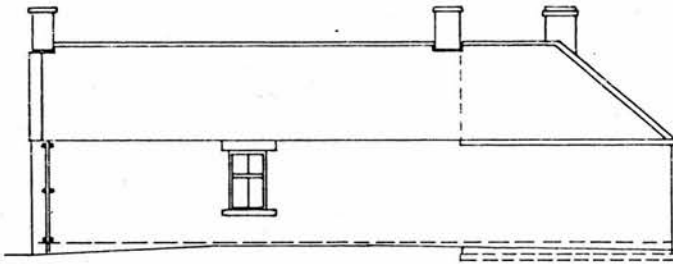
CHALLOCHMUN COTTAGE

MAP REF. NX 228535

Drawn from RHP 4965



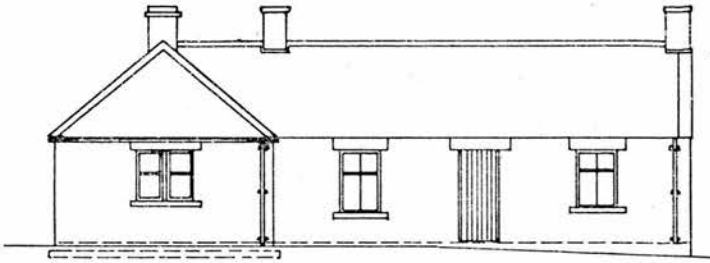
Section A-A



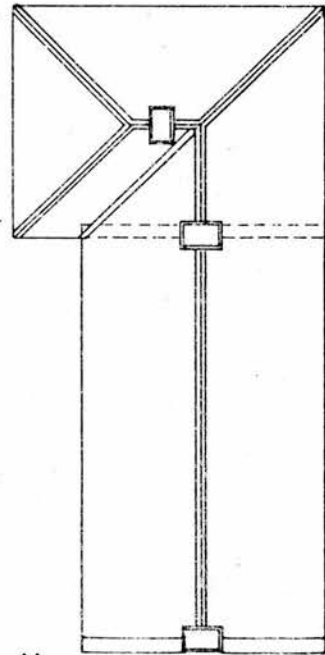
North West Elevation



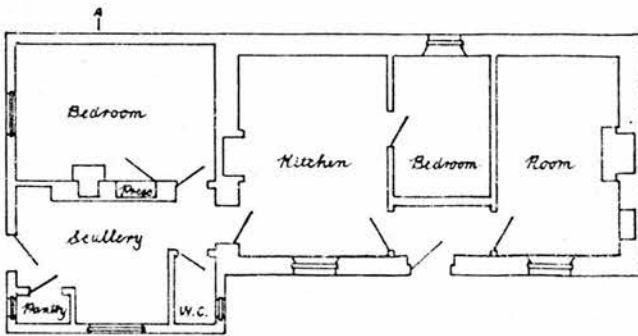
South West Elevation



South East Elevation



Roof Plan



Plan of Original Cottage

Addition





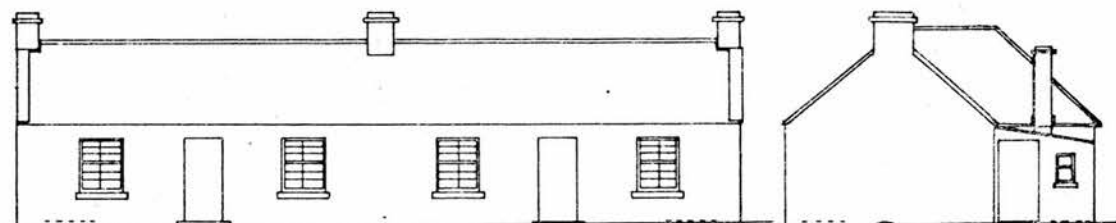
PLATE 203 MULMAIN COTTAGE Stoneykirk



PLATE 204 CAILLINESS COTTAGES Kirkmaiden

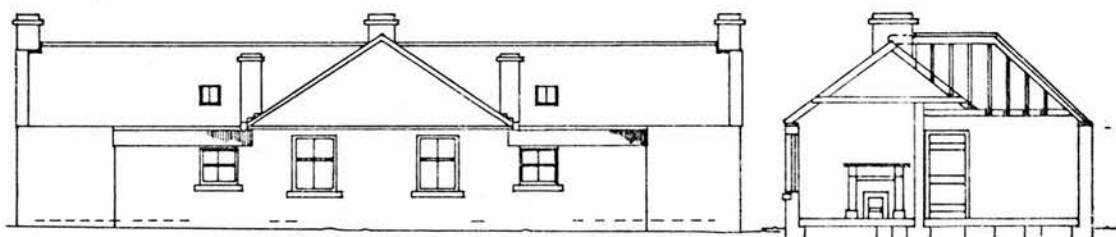
KILBREEN COTTAGES
MAP REF. NX067547

Drawn from RHP 4971



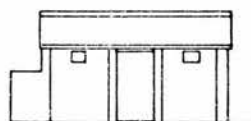
North East Elevation

North West Elevation

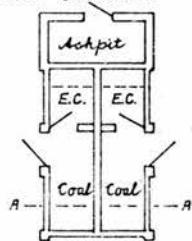


South West Elevation

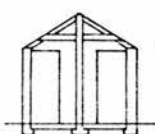
Section 'A-B'



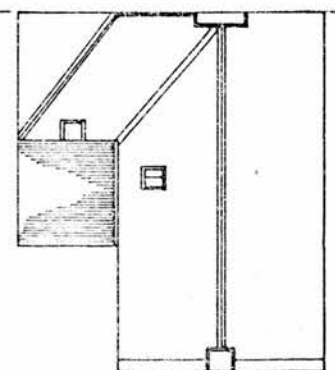
Elevation



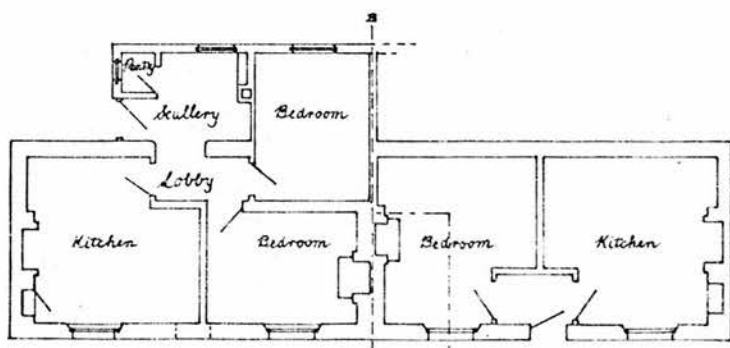
Plan of Offices



Section 'A-A'



Half Roof Plan



Alteration and Addition

Original Cottage

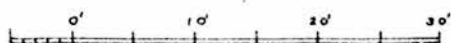




PLATE 206 KILBREEN COTTAGES Stoneykirk



PLATE 207 HIPPED REAR EXTENSION Kilbreen Cottages,
Stoneykirk



PLATE 208 GARTHLAND COTTAGES Stoneykirk



PLATE 209 MULL FARM COTTAGES Kirkmaiden

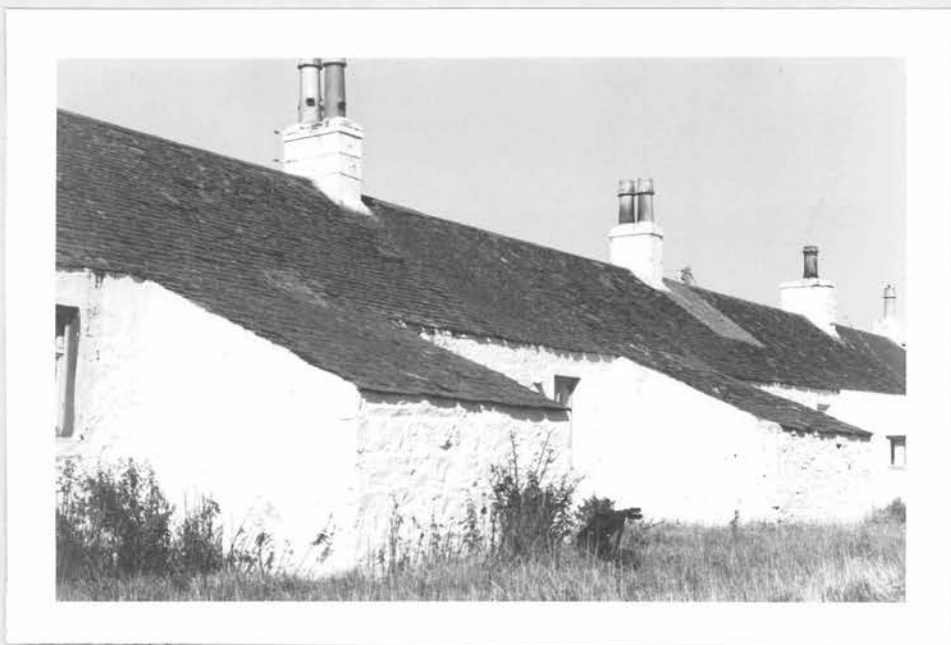


PLATE 210 LEAN-TO REAR EXTENSIONS Mull Farm Cottages,
Kirkmaiden



PLATE 211 STEWARTON COTTAGES Sorbie

Stewarton Cottages, Sorbie (see Plate 211) are single storeyed symmetrical double cottages with two gables to the front, and are unusual in the region because of their ornate design. The walling material, however, is of local origin.

The changing social and economic conditions have brought about a decline in the rural population, and the tasks of the labour force have been greatly reduced by mechanisation e.g. tractors, combine harvestors and milking machines. Many of the former cottages have, therefore, fallen into disrepair or have been used as feeding sheds for cattle.¹¹¹ Occasionally a double cottage unit is altered into a single house for a worker such as a dairyman,¹¹² and other cottages are let or sold as holiday homes.

¹¹¹ TSA, 429.

¹¹² Ibid, 496.